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LD3110141488 [Editorial Report]

Israel

An Israeli woman and her three young children were killed when a bus was attacked with firebombs near Jericho 30 October, Jerusalem radio reported. Five other people were injured in the attack, which set the bus ablaze. The IDF searched the area immediately afterward and captured the seven members of the squad that perpetrated the attack.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the killing must be answered with a "crushing blow," telling the radio "this murderous attack indicates the depth of the hatred evinced by the murderers and their bosses."

Asked how Israel should retaliate, he said there are "ways to make the entire community feel the gravity of such deeds" and this will lead to "the obliteration of this horrible trend."

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin asserted in an interview with the radio that the firebomb throwers deliberately chose a civilian target and warned that "the murderers and their collaborators in Jericho and everywhere else will not go unpunished."

Jericho is currently under curfew, he noted, and the entire area around the sides of the road into the city will be cleared of vegetation, which provided a hiding place for the "vile criminals."

As for Palestinian casualties in clashes with the IDF, Jerusalem radio reported that 1 person was killed and around 10 wounded by IDF gunfire in various parts of the territories 30 October.

Fifteen Arabs were likewise wounded the previous day, Jerusalem radio stated, noting that Arab sources said one of these people was killed.

A number of Arab journalists and trade union activists have been detained "to make life difficult" for Arab activists before the upcoming PNC meeting, the television noted, and the military authorities will close Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip 1-2 November to preempt expected disturbances.

PLO Affairs

The "Unified National Leadership of the Uprising" issued a "call" that echoed the PLO's request for Israeli Arabs to vote for parties that support Palestinian self-determination and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Call No 28, which was broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio, also outlined a program of action for 1-19 November, including a call for an "escalation" on 12 November, the day the PNC convenes in Algiers.

Regarding the recent arrest of a Palestinian group in the FRG, DPA noted that four members of the PFLP-GC are being charged with various crimes, but there are no clues as to the targets of the attacks that they are suspected of planning.

The PLO representative in Bonn stressed that the PFLP-GC is outside the PLO and speculated that the arrested group was planning to attack himself or other PLO targets, DPA reported.

However, a PFLP-GC statement carried by the clandestine Al-Quds radio contended that "all the struggles of the PFLP-GC are aimed against the Zionist enemy in Palestine."

Lebanon

Hostage Message—In a videotaped message delivered to a Western news agency 31 October, U.S. hostage Terry Anderson said he is being "well treated" but criticized President Reagan's "complete failure" to solve the hostage issue, AFP reported.

Anderson said he finds it difficult to keep his hopes and courage high as he has been "very close" to being released several times "but each time it seems the U.S. Government uses its influence to stop any agreement."

Expressing disappointment with the lack of discussion of the hostage issue in the U.S. presidential campaign, Anderson warned that an unyielding refusal to deal with this matter will not make it go away, whoever wins the election.

Military/Security Situation—Syria does not intend to mount a military action against the anti-Syrian side in Lebanon and it is intent on reaching a peaceful solution to the Lebanese crisis through national reconciliation, a "high-level" Syrian official stated in remarks reported by Radio Monte Carlo 30 October.

The radio noted Syria has denied reports about the arrival of Syrian military concentrations in areas north of the Christian enclave controlled by General Michel 'Awn's government and the Lebanese Forces (LF) militia.

A related commentary by Damascus radio accused "Zionist agents" in Lebanon of launching a "misleading campaign" about "so-called Syrian preparations to strike at East Beirut," adding this campaign is only worthy of "derision."

Gen 'Awn had earlier warned that the Syrians are preparing for military action but he contended that the Lebanese Army is strong enough to repulse any Syrian attack, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

LF commander Samir Ja'ja' likewise asserted that the LF and the Army can jointly mobilize as many troops as Syria and its allies can deploy in Lebanon, the radio noted.

KUNA reported that security forces recently uncovered six booby-trapped bombs near Syrian checkpoints in Beirut and other areas.

On the situation in the south, Beirut radio reported a further outbreak of fighting between Palestinian and Amal Movement gunmen near Sidon 29 October.

In a speech in Al-Nabatiyah the following day, Amal leader Nabih Birri held Hizballah responsible for the 22 September assassination of Dawud Dawud and two other Amal leaders, the radio noted.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the situation in Lebanon with visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati 28 October, IRNA reported. Al-Asad exhorted the Islamic and national forces in Lebanon to unite and counter "extensive enemy plots."

Velayati termed the situation "dangerous" and warned against a plot by Israel, Iraq, and other "reactionary" states to divide Lebanon and take control over its people.

Velayati handed Al-Asad a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i which stressed the need for a joint stand on Lebanon and Palestine and an organized struggle against Israel, Tehran television disclosed.

During his 28 October Friday prayers sermon aired on Tehran radio, Khamene'i praised Syria for standing alone against the dangers threatening Lebanon's Muslims.

In other developments, President al-Asad will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of November to discuss economic and military cooperation, according to the London paper AL-HAYAH, cited by WAKH.

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas arrived in Moscow 29 October for talks with his Soviet counterpart, Dmitriy Yazov, Damascus radio and TASS reported.

Saudi Arabia

"A responsible source" cited by SPA denied that Saudi Arabia provided funds and cooperated with other countries to try to bring about changes in the Iranian regime. The allegations were cited in a news agency report on a book by an Israeli journalist.

Iran

Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani told IRNA there are "bright prospects" for expanding relations with the USSR, because it appears Moscow is correcting its previous stance and moving toward adopting "proper policies."

He welcomed Saudi Arabia's change of attitude, but said relations with the United States cannot improve until Washington changes its "irrational" policies.

The Majlis approved a bill marking 4 November, the anniversary of the capture of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, as the National Day of Struggles Against Global Arrogance, Tehran radio announced.

Iran-Iraq Negotiations

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Larijani expressed "cautious optimism" on the new round of peace talks to resume in Geneva 31 October, IRNA reported. He said Iraq should realize it cannot use Resolution 598 as a means of getting concessions from Iran.

President Khamene'i reiterated on Tehran radio 28 October that Iraq must withdraw its forces to the internationally recognized borders before any other issues can be addressed. He blamed the lack of progress in the peace talks on Baghdad's "warmongering" stance.

For Iraq's part, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz announced on his arrival in Geneva that if Iran does not change its position on the negotiations no progress will be made at this round of talks, INA reported.

UN representative 'Ismat Kattani stated that the issues of withdrawing troops to internationally recognized borders and exchanging POW's can only be considered after freedom of navigation in the Gulf and cooperation in clearing the Shatt al-'Arab waterway are assured, WAKH reported.

The RCC, in a session chaired by President Saddam Husayn, asserted Iraq will not yield to any pressure to alter its stand, Baghdad radio announced. It also decided to stop recruiting new troops and to demobilize those currently undergoing training.

Iraq released 25 disabled Iranian POW's 30 October, Tehran radio and INA reported. Tehran radio later announced 25 disabled Iraqi POW's were released 30 October as well.

A UN report on the border situation warned that the proximity of troops along each side of the cease-fire line creates a "dangerous" possibility of the war resuming, Tehran radio reported. The report added that the cease-fire has been well-maintained, but the situation is "basically unstable."

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid announced 29 October that Mohamed Cherif Messaadia is being replaced as head of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee by Abdelhamid Mehri, Algiers television reported.

He also appointed Colonel Mohamed Betchine general commissioner for security and safety, in place of Col Mejdoub Lakehal Ayat, and changed the composition of the committee in charge of preparing for the sixth party conference.

In other developments, APS published a declaration by 18 former militants of the war of national liberation calling for the "full eradication of torture," improvement of fundamental reforms needed in the country, and a new "popular legitimacy" to replace the FLN.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in an interview on U.S. television, claimed to have documents related to Panama and the Iran-contra arms deal that would turn the U.S. elections "upside down" if published, JANA reported.

He declined to comment further, saying he did not wish to harm either candidate. He said he does not prefer one candidate over the other, but regrets that neither has "the courage of Gorbachev" to change policies and influence world events, because this could create an atmosphere favorable to restoring U.S.-Libyan relations.

JANA further reported that Col al-Qadhdhafi claimed to have no information on the U.S. hostages in Lebanon, but asserted there is no possibility they will be released "during the Reagan era." He added he will not hesitate to do anything he can to help secure their release.

Egypt

Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid declared that Egypt and Libya are linked by old relations and Egypt has agreed with Libya's decision to stop media campaigns, MENA reported.

He denied Morocco is mediating to improve relations between the two countries, but added Egypt has no objection to improved relations.

Oman

Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received PDRY Presidium Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas for talks 30 October, Muscat radio reported. Qabus and Haydar discussed improving relations and the need for further solidarity and cooperation among Arab states.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Address—President Najibullah, in a 29 October speech at a joint session of the National Assembly broadcast by Kabul radio, denied rumors he will resign. He proposed that an international conference be called under UN aegis to determine a neutral status for Afghanistan and provide international guarantees for defending human rights and political freeedom.

Najibullah also called on the ICO to help bring about a compromise between the opposing forces in Afghanistan. He said the parties, political organizations, and armed opposition have to cooperate with each other or they will all be annihilated. He called for the formation of a broad based and neutral coalition government that is acceptable to all sides.

Resistance Gains—The mujahidin seized the capital of Takhar Province, capturing radio communications equipment they will begin to use to transmit messages throughout the country, Islamabad radio reported.

Resistance forces attacked a power station, disrupting Kabul's power supply and killing 36 government troops and plant workers, AFP reported, citing the AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY.

They also attacked the military headquarters of Zabol Province, killing the local commander, and captured a military post north of Gardeyz, according to Islamabad radio.

In response to recent mujahidin offenses on Qandahar, Soviet aircraft launched attacks in the area, causing "heavy rebel losses," according to resistance sources cited by AFP.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further on Maghreb Political Commission Meeting

JANA Notes Addresses

LD2810225888 Tripoli JANA in English 1745 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Rabat, Al-Tumur [October] 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—In his speech at the opening session of the super Maghreb committee held in Rabat yesterday, Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi conveyed the greetings of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the leader of the revolution on the second meeting of this committee. He also saluted the unionist spirit of the brotherly Moroccan people which has welcomed Oujda unionist agreements.

He says that we, with patience, will achieve a unionist agreements to bring about progress and prosperity for our nation. The sun of civilization may rise from Arab Maghreb on the Arab homeland.

He adds that the resolution of the leaders of the Great Arab Maghreb represents the people of this region. Unity is a necessity at present.

Our people has supported every initiative aiming at achieving unity. At present, national unity has been surpassed as several regional blocks have come into being to achieve a unity of might.

Our viewpoint, he points out, has always been to bypass the formalities to deal with the matter from its root. We should fearlessly and without hesitation achieve unity. We have put forward a proposal aiming at making the small regional entities into an entity up to the level of national entities. Rather, such an entity is incomplete without the overall Arab unity.

He adds the mines of gold, silver and the like despite their economic value cannot achieve power in the same way as unity does which is our sole means, the aim being to be one of the powers of this era.

With unity we put an end to the spirit of capitulation tearing up the papers of recognizing the enemy with the fire made by the generation of anger.

He concludes his speech by stressing that the unionist generation fighting the enemy with stones or those who will use them as well are awaiting what we will achieve in terms of unionist resolutions fulfilling our aspirations.

We, he adds, together with all our nation, are looking forward to coming into existence of unity that will be achieved in Arab Maghreb. We are waiting for achieving this objective with Allah's support to safeguard our nation.

Mention should be made that at the second meeting of this committee the foreign minister of sisterly Morocco, Mr. Filali, gave a speech pointing out this meeting is an evidence reaffirming the resolve of our leaders to build a borderless Arab Maghreb. He has stressed that unity is the correct tendency necessitated by the spirit of our present time to all challenges especially that the Arab Maghreb region has at its disposal all potentials enabling it to play its expected role in the Arab and international arena should it get united in one national strong group.

He adds that we are ready in this historic meeting to fulfill the aspiration of the Arab people in its eastern and western parts to achieve one borderless nation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Messaadia, coordinator of the standing secretariat of the party of the Algerian National Liberation Front, in his speech, points out that this action aims at creating a developed, strong and sound Arab society.

To achieve a borderless Arab Maghreb is the aspiration of every Arab national.

Also, in his speech, the Tunisian Premier Baccouche, points out that to achieve an Arab Maghreb without borders is a fulfillment of the aspiration of our Arab people. We, he adds, should be serious to start building the Arab Maghreb. It is a historic achievement.

Meantime, the Mauritanian foreign minister, in his speech, has thanked the participating Maghreb delegations at this meeting. He adds that it comes in implementation of the political will of the leaders of this region believing that Maghreb unity is the sole solution for achieving progress for our countries.

Meanwhile, this committee have started holding its closed session to adopt the results achieved by the Maghreb sub-committees. A discussion has followed on what has been achieved by the fifth committee on framework and organization.

The delegation of Great Al-Jamahiriyah has played a distinctive and effective role in the second meeting of the above Maghreb committee.

The committee resumed its second session yesterday afternoon to follow up the items on the agenda.

'Economic Chamber' Set Up

LD3010025988 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Yesterday representatives of the Arab Maghreb countries met to endorse a comprehensive visualization of the realization of Arab Maghreb unity. Today history records an important historic event: the setting

up of an economic chamber of the Arab Maghreb countries which can draw up an economic vocational structure able to guarantee the coordination of the efforts of those involved in production operations on the Arab Maghreb level. [passage omitted]

Meetings End 28 Oct

LD2810222888 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] After a third closed session—which lasted for about 2 and ½ hours—the Grand Political Commission of the Arab Maghreb states this afternoon ended its meetings at the Foreign Ministry in Rabat. Delegations from Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania, Libya, and Morocco devoted themselves to assessing the results of meetings held by five subcommittees which had met earlier in various Arab Maghreb capitals.

After the final session, Foreign Minister Abdelatif Filali, who chaired the commission proceedings, announced that a press statement will be issued in Fes. This press statement is a constructive working document which the Moroccan delegation has been entrusted with preparing and which will be submitted to the next Maghreb summit.

Mr Abdelatif Filali exressed his satisfaction with the atmosphere which prevailed over the proceedings of the Maghreb political commission.

[Begin Filali recording] I believe that the meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere and in complete freedom. All the participants dealt with the points which were under study and—thanks to God—everyone agreed on most items. There are some points which are still under study.

With regard to the press statement, it will be—God willing—in the city of Fes [word indistinct].

The points under study are guidelines, in the realm of guidelines, for the timing of the summit, as there is naturally [words indistinct] and in fixing the venue or time of the summit. For this reason, these points will be submitted to the kings and presidents so they can decide this.

The remaining thing to say is that as far as the commissions are concerned, everything ended peacefully and in unanimity. All the recommendations will be submitted to the next summit, God willing.

[Word indistinct] the present meeting, that the Moroccan delegation will prepare a structural working document [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Press Statement Issued

LD2810224888 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] As pointed out earlier, the Arab Maghreb political commission concluded its work this afternoon. The following press communique was issued:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of directives issued by Arab Maghreb leaders following their meeting in Algiers on 10 July 1988 and to complement the work of the Maghreb commission which was held in Algeria on 13-14 July 1988, the Maghreb commission met a second time in Rabat on 27-28 October 1988.

After reviewing the results of the five subcommittees, it agreed to the recommendations and proposals made by these subcommittees. Among these results is agreement on the creation of an integrated Maghreb system aiming at achieving the objectives expressed by the leaders of the Arab Maghreb states during their historic meeting in Algeria.

The recommendations and proposals agreed to by the Maghreb commission also include the coordination of foreign, economic, and financial policies; the unification of scientific and educational curriculum; and ensuring freedom of movement for citizens across the various countries of the Arab Maghreb. These proposals and recommendations will be put forward at the forthcoming meeting of Arab Maghreb leaders so they can be ratified and the final touches can put to the Maghreb system.

Morocco was asked to form a drafting committee to prepare a document which collates the minutes of the subcommittees and to put forward this document to Arab Maghreb leaders at their forthcoming meeting. In this respect, it was decided that the member states will continue their consultations to fix a date for the summit as soon as possible.

The commission work was pervaded by a spirit of friendship, brotherhood, understanding, and determination to continue efforts for the sake of the hopes and aspirations of the leaders and peoples of the Arab Maghreb in establishing a great Arab Maghreb, for the benefit and prosperity of its peoples.

At the end of the commission proceedings, the head of the delegation of the Democratic [as heard] People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah spoke in the name of his country's delegation and in the name of the rest of the delegations attending the meeting. He expressed true Arab thanks to His Majesty King Hassan II and to the Moroccan people for the good welcome and hospitality, expressing hope that the aspirations of the Arab Maghreb region for solidarity and unity will be accomplished through the commission's work.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat on Proclaiming Palestinian State

PM2810142588 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Oct 88 p 3

[Interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat by Hasan Duh; place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Duh] What roles are the Arab states, Islamic states, Third World states, and major countries required to play? And what role are the peoples of these states required to play?

['Arafat] What is required of these states and their peoples varies according to their resources, structure, and role. But we hope they will aim at one objective, that is, enabling our people and revolution to achieve their just and legitimate aims, namely, the expulsion of the occupiers from occupied Palestinian territory and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on that territory under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

And while we consider the Arab nation and its states to be our partners in the battle, because it is their battle also, the Islamic states, the nonaligned states, the African states, the socialist states, China, and other friendly states are the major support enabling us to continue our political and struggle success.

As for the major countries, they do not adopt the same stand. The Soviet Union and China are friends who support us. The Western European states recognize our rights in a developing way that inspires optimism.

The United States still refuses to recognize us and the rights of our people, although, by virtue of its position as a big power, it shoulders an international responsibility toward the other big powers. [passage omitted]

[Duh] If we put the force of arms on one side of the scale and the force of politics on the other, which, in your view, would outweigh the other?

['Arafat] I do not put the two forces on opposite sides of the scale. We have put both on the same side to outweigh our enemy. The two forces have one function during the stages of struggle. They will both lead to the target. Although they are always parallel, sometimes one outweighs the other. Nations that abandoned the military option were humiliated. History proves this. It is military preparedness which protects a just and comprehensive peace for everyone. "Against them make ready your strength to the utmost of your power." [Koranic verse]

[Duh] Are you an advocate of peace?

['Arafat] And did Islam come for any reason other than to bring peace, prosperity, and security to mankind? Yes, we are advocates of peace—a just peace that restores to our people their occupied territory and rights. Had our enemies accepted our rights from the beginning, that would have pleased us. We are not fighting because we love fighting. And our children are not seeking martyrdom because they love death. We are doing this for the future of our children, so they will live proud and dignified on their own free and independent territory. We have proved we are advocates of peace. PNC resolutions, Arab summit resolutions, and what we said at the European Parliament in Strasbourg last September prove this.

[Duh] Do you believe the Israelis can live peacefully in the region and that they are ready to lay down their arms?

['Arafat] The number of Israelis who understand the importance of living in peace is increasing rapidly. But their government has charged them with racism and fear so that tanks will become their homes. But this government is facing the dilemma of truth and the collapse of the Zionist theory. It is also facing a strong current that is growing within the Israelis themselves, namely, the current advocating peace.

When the Israeli Government turns to imprisoning any Israeli who meets with the PLO, it in fact reflects its dilemma and bankruptcy and admits, whether it likes it or not, that it is the enemy of peace. [Duh] The Israeli method is aggressive by nature, because it was originally established via aggression. How can aggression be met with peace when it brandishes a sword and asks us to make peace?

['Arafat] The Israeli method is a prisoner of the Zionist idea that focuses on dreams of expansion. That is why it is aggressive. We are declaring peace as an objective opposed to the aggressive Zionist objective, which is moving against the tide of history while our people and revolution confront aggression with struggle and all means of jihad in defense of lives and in pursuit of freedom and independence. They are committing aggression for the purpose of expanding and swallowing up our Arab and Islamic rights.

Whereas we are struggling and fighting to confront their aggression, ambitions, occupation, and persecution. And when we defeat aggression as a tool and as an idea, that will mean we are on the road to victory—the road to the next generations' glory, dignity, and future. [passage omitted]

[Duh] Undoubtedly the Palestinian revolution is suffering internal divisions. How do you explain these divisions, who is behind them, and how can they be eliminated?

['Arafat] The Palestinian revolution is not suffering internal divisions. The revolution is united within the PLO. The people are united in their stand, will, and leadership. And had we been otherwise, there would have been no uprising or legendary steadfastness in our camps in Lebanon. The revolution has continued despite

the ferocious war launched against us and despite the difficult confrontations on more than one front. As for the attempts aimed at sowing seeds of division, they have always been non-Palestinian.

Their objectives are not Palestinian objectives. That is why, praise be to God, they have ended with nothing outside the national ranks and the people's ranks. This is because these are attempts made by organs which claim to be Arab, but actually are linked to the enemies of our Arab nation and working to achieve their objectives. The only way to prevent such attempts, or let us say plots, from being repeated is noninterference in PLO internal affairs and respect for our institutions, decisions, and options.

This is in addition to exposing them and their suspect links which work against not only the Palestinians, but the entire Arab nation as well. We are not affected by them or by their acts, because we are fighting on the front line in defense of Palestine and the Arab nation as a whole.

[Duh] If you were able to establish a state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, do you believe that strip of land would be enough to prove the existence of a state and its ability to survive and stand fast in the face of that vicious ghoul?

['Arafat] The PNC's decision is to establish an independent Palestinian state on any part that is liberated or any part from which Israel withdraws. We will not be the first state to face challenges in the fields of the economy, development, resources, and a dense population. We have confidence in our people's ability to confront these challenges. Besides, we Palestinians have the greatest wealth, that is, the wealth of knowledge. We also believe that that state—which is coming, God willing—will be part of the Arab body. Any Arab state, not the Palestinian state alone, is small when it is on its own, but is big within the nation and its capabilities.

Before all this, I would like to stress that the historic significance of establishing a Palestinian state transcends details. The return of Palestine to the map of the world would be a historic event of strategic dimensions in the region as a whole as well as a historic victory for the Arab nation and its will. This is when our flag flies over liberated Jerusalem, the capital of our independent Palestinian state.

[Duh] Have you drawn up a complete strategy for that state? And if you have drawn up a constitution for it, what are its main principles?

['Arafat] We have detailed concepts in this regard. We also are in possession of studies that have been conducted by the competent committees. But it is the Palestinian legislative institution which has the right to declare all this: It is the PNC's right to do so. It will convene shortly to announce the right resolutions and documents at the right time.

Official Denies Soviet Demands on PNC Meeting

LD2810131988 Kuwait KUNA in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 28 (KUNA)—A senior Palestinian official denied here Friday that the Soviet Union has demanded postponement or speeding-up the upcoming extraordinary session of the Palestinian National Council, PNC, scheduled to convene in Algiers next November 12 to 14.

Assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine and PLO's Executive Committee member Abu 'Ali Mustafa told the Kuwaiti daily "AL-WATAN" today that the Soviet Union has stable stance towards the Palestinian cause "based on friendship and support to Palestinian people's struggle and its just cause. It also backs any decision that is to be adopted by the Palestinian leadership with regard to the proclamation of Palestinian independence."

Mustafa disclosed that the Soviet leadership has affirmed to a PLO delegation during its recent visit to Moscow that the Soviet Union will adhere to its 1967 decision of severance of diplomatic relations with Israel.

"Recent consular contacts between Moscow and Tel Aviv were no more than technical and administrative consultations that has nothing to do with political side," he quoted the Soviet leaders as telling the PLO delegation.

WAKH Cites AL-ITTIHAD on State Document

JN3010080088 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH)—Today's issue of Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD said the PNC will issue the document proclaiming the Palestinian state during its Algiers meetings which will be held on 14 November.

In an exclusive report from Nicosia, the newspaper added it has been decided that the document will consist of only one page after amendments were introduced to it to facilitate its circulation and distribution along with the map of the Palestinian state in occupied Palestine. The document includes the following points:

1. We, the Palestinian people, represented by the PNC declare the establishment of the State of Palestine [Dawlat Filastin], with Jerusalem as its capital, depending on the Palestinian people's natural rights to life and citizenship and also on UN Resolution 181 of 1947.

2. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people according to the Arab and Islamic summit resolutions, especially those of the Fes summit.

3. The PLO calls on the fraternal Arab states, the friendly states, the European states, and especially the two superpowers to work toward implementing the UN resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question and also toward implementing the Geneva conventions.

4. While declaring Palestinian national independence, the PNC affirms that the convening of an effective international conference with the participation of the PLO on an equal footing with all other parties is the only way to reach a settlement guaranteeing the implementation of international resolutions.

AL-ITTIHAD said the Palestinian faction leaderships will hold important meetings in Tunis during the coming 2 days to reach a final draft for the comprehensive political program which will be issued by the PNC at the end of its meetings in Algiers.

The newspaper also said the PFLP categorically rejected during the discussions held on the preparation of a draft statement the idea of having the statement contain any mention of an acceptance by the PLO of UN Security Council Resolution 242 after having it amended and after having a paragraph affirming the Palestinian people's right to self-determination added to it, as the PFLP believes this paragraph must be replaced by announcing the factions' acceptance of international resolutions pertaining to the Palestine question.

The newspaper added the Palestine Popular Struggle Front which will participate in these meetings and also in the PNC meetings supports this view.

Islamic Resistance Movement Issues Statement

JN2910153288 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 27 Oct 88 p 21

["Text" of Statement No 31 issued by the Islamic Resistance Movement in Occupied Palestine (Hamas)—date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] O our dear people, your movement, the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), greets you in all your positions, praises your steadfastness and endurance in confronting the usurper, and calls for observation of the following:

1. To preserve the people's unity and not to pay attention to the enemy's attempts to create fragmentation among families, tribes, groups, and ideas.

2. To denounce the statements wrongly attributed to the Hamas movement which were distributed by the occupier to divide ranks and to stab in all directions. It calls on all frameworks of the people to deny the usurper this opportunity and to resist it.

3. To protect educational institutions and insist on making them carry out their duties and to praise the role of teachers and fathers in teaching our people's sons to fight the policy of suppressing education pursued by the occupation.

4. To stay firmly in the country and not to emigrate in search of present-day interests in education, trade, and safety or flee from the iron fist and to deny the enemy the opportunity to carry out its expulsion policy.

5. To exert cooperative effort during the olive season to foil the enemy's plot against the season.

6. To affirm the Saturday 29 October strike, the anniversary of the Kafr Qasim massacre and the English-French-Israeli aggression against Arab and Islamic Egypt.

7. To stage a general strike on Wednesday 2 November, the anniversary of the ill-omened Balfour Declaration.

8. To stage a general strike on Wednesday 9 November to celebrate the beginning of the 12th month of the uprising.

9. To stage a general strike on Saturday 19 November on the anniversary of the martyrdom of the learned struggler, Shaykh 'Izz al-Din al-Qassam, and his brothers.

Let the blessed uprising continue to confront the occupiers and to inflame the ground under their feet. And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will be [Koranic verses]. God is great. Praise be to God.

[Dated] 16 Rabi' al-Awwal 1409 hegira, 27 October 1988

[Signed] The Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), Palestine

PFLP-GC Statement on Group Captured in FRG

JN2910173088 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1702 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] An official PFLP-GC source has stated the following:

Certain international sources have tried to brand the group captured in the FRG with terrorism. On this occasion, we would like to clarify that:

1. The PFLP-GC has never carried out any act against any of the foreign countries.

2. All the struggles of the PFLP-GC are aimed against the Zionist enemy in Palestine.

3. We have the right to look for any means to continue our struggle in Palestine and to secure the continuation of our people's struggle.

4. We have given time to the FRG investigators to allow them to be certain that we have no intention of harming any FRG interests or people.

Algeria

President Bendjedid Makes Personnel Changes

LD2910180188 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Here is a statement from the Presidency: Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, has entrusted the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee to Abdelhamid Mehri, succeeding Mohamed Cherif Messaadia who has been recalled for other tasks.

On the other hand, Mr Chadli Bendjedid has issued a decision changing the composition of the bureau of the national committee in charge of preparing for the sixth conference.

The following have been appointed: Abdelhamid Mehri, chairman of the bureau of the national committee; Abderrezak Bouhara, member; Boualem Bessaieh, member; Salah Goudjil, member; Mouloud Kacem Nait Belkacem, member; Mohamed Saidi, member.

The Presidency has also issued the following statement:

Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, has appointed Colonel Mohamed Betchine general commissioner for security and safety, succeeding Col Mejdoub Lakehal Ayat who has been recalled for other tasks.

Assembly Chairman Hopes for 'Reconciliation'

LD2910204188 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] The fall session of the National People's Assembly for 1988 opened today under the chairmanship of Mr Rabah Bitat, chairman of the Assembly, and with the attendance of members of the government.

In his opening address, Mr Bitat referred to the incidents witnessed recently in our country, and stressed that they underline the necessity for hastening the broad democratic course which has already started. This which should lead to reconciliation between Algerians and their institutions, to liberating them from all kinds of inhibitions and to making them shoulder full responsibility.

The chairman of the National People's Assembly expressed his conviction that the political reforms will very clearly allow the commencement of the changes which have become necessary and vital. He added that the application of this democratic course basically indicates the wealth of resources of our revolution, whose strength stems, today as it did in the past, from the deep national faith shown by our people always during the blackest times of our history.

Mr Bitat stressed that the people have the final word today concerning sovereignty during these critical circumstances, in which the eternal enemies of the people and revolution are biding their time in trying to violate the unity and reputation of the nation.

Mr Bitat said: I hope that every one of us and every citizen will have complete understanding of the national interest and complete faith in the homeland.

Prominent Militants Call for Reforms

LD3010145688 Algiers APS in English 1343 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Algiers, 30 Oct (APS)—Eighteen former militants of the war of national liberation sent to APS this declaration:

"After the grave and painful events Algeria witnessed we, former militants of the war of national liberation, faithful to the memory of the martyrs and to the ideal of November 1st, 1954, we have the duty to contribute in the national debate which should necessarily take place".

"We hail with emotion the memory of all the victims, we protest with indignation against torture practiced during and after the bloody days which plunged the country into mourning. We who knew the horrors of war, we could not admit that such lowering practices are used against our children. Therefore, we demand the full eradication of torture in our country and the exemplary punishment of its authors.

"We also express our concern before the degradation of the social, economic, moral and political climate. The current institutions and the way they function could not prevent, what has lead to the popular out-burst of October 5th. "The FLN which managed to mobilize the whole people around its programme of liberation did not succeed once the goal reached in gathering the living forces of the country.

The FLN could neither integrate the new forces who raised within the youth nor take into account the evolution of the Algerian society. Therefore a new popular legitimacy should replace the historical (?illegitimacy) exhausted year after year.

It is therefore imperious:

—to draw lessons from these tragic days, to avoid other painful experiences to the country.

—to improve without delay the fundamental reforms required by the situation and which would result in the installation of a democratic life, allowing the Algerian citizens to choose without constrains their representatives.

"In this way, all the conditions should be gathered in favour of a national debate, which goes beyond the current structures, will open the way to a consensus based on the adhesion of all the living forces of the nation." [sentence as received]

"In this regard a national conference, gathering the representatives of those living forces, will have to elaborate without haste and within a 6 months period, the institutional reforms expected by the nation and which will be submitted to the popular sanction—this request implies to postponing of the presidential elections and any procedure dealing with the election which will take place in the frame of the institutions issued from the reforms. During the transitory period, the respect of all the democratic freedom such as the freedom of meeting, of expression and association, (?should be) guaranteed".

List of the signatories: Abdesselem Belaid, Affane Djilali, Bentobal Lakhdar, Bouteflika Abdelaziz, Chaib Hamoud Abderrahmane, Cherif Belkacem, Feddal Ahmed Ait H'mimi, Guennez Mahmoud, Haroun Mohamed Ali, Khene Lamine, Lacheref Mostefa, Malek Reda, Mohammedi Said, Mosteghanemi Rachid, Moulay Brahim Abdelouahed, Saadi Salim, Soufi Lahcene, Zebiri Tahar.

APS Comments on Citizens' Hopes for Future

LD2910114288 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Algiers, 29/10/88 (APS)—Undoubtedly, the nation is living through one of the most decisive moments it has ever known since independence. There is a feeling of hope in this. The hope to see more freedom and more social justice reigning in this country. However this hope is colored with anguish before the question which all Algerians ask themselves: How will be tomorrow?

Those who pretend to foreshadow our future with precision are very rare. However those who no longer want that their future be decided without them are more and more numerous.

The duty of intellectuals, at a time as the one we are living through, is to scrutinize the past and the present in their multiple faces in order to clarify choices which will determine this future. It is in this sense that we want to contribute in the debate on the new political orientations of Algeria the benefits of the conjuncture.

'Inspectors' Meet, Denounce 'Painful Events'

LD3010210588 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] The main and central inspectors of religious affairs issued a statement today following their meeting under the chairmanship of the minister of religious affairs in which they studied the painful events which occured in a number of cities of the country. In their statement the inspectors prayed for the victims of those events and beseeched Almighty God to give their families and relatives patience.

They also strongly denounced the acts of subversion, arson, and plunder of public and private property, disowning those who use Islam as a means to impose suspicious leaderships which do not hesitate to find justification for subversion and plunder. They also hailed the role of those who opposed the sedition and prevented disturbances and violance by word and deed.

The inspectors of religious affairs also warned against the plotting of deceitful people such as the lackeys of communism in Algeria regardless of the masks they put on. The statement aded:

They will never miss an opportunity to sow antagonism among the sons of the unified people, spread hatred within their ranks, and spread corruption among them. They did that during the era of colonialism and they did it during the liberating war; so they have been doing this from independence up to this day, the statement says.

The general inspectors welcomed the reforms proposed by the president of the Republic, both administrative and political, considering them—having been approved—to be a door to prosperity for the nation and a key for the practice of democracy in the country.

Syrian 'Request' Not To Host PNC Rejected

NC2810121788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1152 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 28 Oct (MENA)—The weekly magazine UKTUBAR reports that relations between Algeria and Syria witnessed a degree of stiffness recently after Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid rejected a Syrian request to decline to host the PNC meeting in Algiers.

In its edition which will appear next Sunday, the magazine says that Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' requested, in a manner approaching a command, Algerian officials not to agree to host the PNC session. This drove President Bendjedid to strongly insist on holding the meeting in Algeria. The Palestinians had been discussing the possibility of holding the meeting in Tunisia. Bendjedid asked the Palestinians to act promptly to hold the PNC session in Algeria, less than 10 days after the referendum on 3 November.

Egypt

'Abd al-Majid Discusses Various Issues On Palestinian State

JN2910070288 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0510 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Egypt has called on the big powers to hold consultations among themselves to adopt a unified stand toward the convocation of an international Middle East

peace conference. Let us listen to our correspondent Huda Tawfiq who will inform us about the Egyptian initiatives which are based on Resolution No 181, passed 40 years ago and which stipulates the establishment of two states in Palestine, an Arab and a Jewish state.

[Begin Huda Tawfiq recording] This was stated to our radio by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, [Egyptian] deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Mubarak has sent urgent messages to the heads of states of the five [UN Security Council permanent members].

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We are proposing a specific Arab concept of how to push ahead the peace process in light of the results of the Aqaba summit. These contacts with the big five complete the talks I had held with them in New York. President Mubarak sent letters to 14 Arab heads of states which Dr 'Abd al-Majid had delivered to the Arab ambassadors in Cairo. Mubarak has also sent letters to the European, Nonaligned, Islamic, and African leaders.

All this takes place while preparations are under way to proclaim the Palestinian independence document by the PNC, and to pave the international atmosphere for the acceptance of the legitimacy on which this document is based.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid told our radio that the independence document is based on partition Resolution No 181 which stipulates the establishment of an Arab state and a Jewish state in Palestine, in addition to the PLO's acceptance of the UN resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: We would like to explain that it is illogical that the Palestinian people are deprived of the same right to which Israel had resorted to proclaim its birth certificate. How can one concede this right to the Israelis while the Palestinians are deprived of such a right?

Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that by basing the independence document on Resolution No 181, this will realize the element that was missing in UN Security Council Resolution No 242, and will remove the major obstacle that prevented the PLO's recognition of this resolution. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that the PLO clearly understands this now. [end recording]

On Lebanon, PLO

NC2910152788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt has had several exchanges and consultations with Arab sides on solving the Lebanese crisis. He emphasized that Egypt is trying to find a solution to this crisis.

Answering MENA on Egyptian efforts to contain and solve the Lebanese crisis, Dr 'Abd al-Majid pointed to Paresident Husni Mubarak's proposal to convene an Arab summit to discuss this crisis. He also alluded to the proposal made by UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that these proposals stem from their complete understanding of the grave situation which menaces not only Lebanon, but the entire Arab area.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister expressed his hope that the Egyptian efforts would obtain the necewssary positive response.

In answer to another question about Jordanian-PLO ties, Dr 'Abd al-Majid maintained that the tenacious Egyptian stand is based on the need to coordinate moves between Jordan and the PLO and to unify the ranks on all sides. He pointed out that the Aqaba and Baghdad summits have demonstrated the Egyptian stand.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added it has been agreed in principle that confederal relations should exist between Jordan and the PLO. He added, however, that no agreement has yet been attained on this issue.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister affirmed that the Palestinian uprising has a principal role in the situation because it has managed to thaw the freeze engulfing the Palestinian cause.

On Tabah Court Jurisdiction

NC2910140888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has disclosed that Egypt and the Israeli side had exchanges last week over issues pertinent to the implementation of the International Arbitration Panel's ruling on Tabah.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid revealed that these exchanges resulted in an agreement between the two sides to extend the duration of the court's jurisdiction for 30 days, ending 30 November 1988. A joint meeting of representatives of the two countries will be held during this period to find agreement on a timetable concerning the implementation of the ruling prior to the expiration of the period.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that both sides have agreed to send a joint message in this regard to the court, reiterating their respect for the court's ruling. He noted that the court has approved the agreement between the two sides to extend the time frame of its jurisdiction.

On Relations With Libya

NC3010133988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has declared that Egypt and Libya are linked by ancient relations. There were differences in views, but lately Egypt has responded to Libya's decision to stop media campaigns, he added.

Answering a question on whether there is Moroccan mediation to improve relations between Egypt and Libya, Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied knowledge of such a mediation, but he noted that Egypt has no objection to improving relations with Libya.

Reportage on Visit by Indian Trade Minister

Meets With Mubarak

NC2910104088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0948 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak this morning received Indian Minister of Commerce Dinesh Singh, who is currently visiting Cairo. Also present at the meeting were Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international cooperation, and Sudarshan Kumar Bhutani, the Indian ambassador in Cairo.

The Indian minister handed President Mubarak a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. The message deals with bilateral cooperation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement to enhance efforts to be more effective, in light of the fact that both Egypt and India are founding countries of the Nonaligned Movement. The message also deals with the Nonaligned Movement's role in reducing tension in regional conflicts, as well as bilateral ties. [passage omitted]

Discusses Cooperation

NC2910214688 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Meetings of the 2d session of the joint Egyptian-Indian committee for economic and technical cooperation, which began on 27 October under the chairmanship of Dr Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international cooperation, and Indian Minister of Commerce Dinesh Singh, ended at the Ministry of International Cooperation today. During these meetings, the two sides reviewed and discussed the achievements made in the sphere of economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. They also discussed ways to promote this cooperation.

Dr Maurice Makramallah has said that the two countries have agreed to cooperate in joint research in the agricultural and industrial fields and to set up a number of joint ventures in the free zones to satisfy the two countries' demand and to export their products. He noted that the two sides also agreed to support the private sectors in Egypt and India through visits by businessmen and representatives of banks and economic bodies and through staging joint exhibitions.

Signs Cooperation Agreement

NC3010123488 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1209 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA)—Egypt and India have signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation aimed at increasing cooperation in various fields, particularly in joint investment projects, agriculture, industry, energy, education, culture, science, and technology.

This came in a statement which the Ministry of International Cooperation issued at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to Egypt today by Indian Minister of Commerce Dinesh Singh and his accompanying delegation. During this visit, the Indian minister had chaired his country's delegation to the second meeting of the joint Egyptian-Indian Committee.

The statement noted that Dr Maurice Makramallah, minister of state for international cooperation, and the Indian minister of commerce signed this agreement during the latter's visit to Cairo. The statement pointed out that both sides also agreed on increasing the volume of trade exchanges between the two countries in line with the existing distinguished bilateral relations.

Departs 30 Oct

NC3010100588 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA)—Indian Minister of Commerce Dinesh Singh and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo this morning following a 4-day visit. During his visit, he held talks on expanding economic relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Mubarak's Call for Arab Summit

JN2910150888 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 27 Oct 88 p 5

[Editorial: "A Question Requiring an Urgent Reply"]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has drawn the Arab nation's attention to a fact which we do not think is absent from the Arab leaders' minds, although many of them are still taking a negative stand toward it and it threatens to bring disaster to a sisterly Arab country and even the entire Arab world. By this we mean the danger posed to Lebanon and threatening to partition this country, which is standing alone in the face of sinister plans and maneuvers in which several parties are participating for the sake of attaining their aims at the expense of an Arab country and exploiting the state of fragmentation this country has undergone for 13 years.

President Mubarak called for an urgent Arab summit to dot the i's and cross the t's regarding the sensitive issue of Lebanon. He justly asked: When will this Arab summit convene if not now? Is the Arab League, which comprises the Arab nation's states, not supposed to call these states into session as soon as an imminent danger is felt to be threatening any Arab state, especially if this danger is threatening this state's entity and destiny and warning to dismember it into sectarian ministates each of which is subjected to a foreign party, including Israel, something which creates conditions that add to the Arab nation's problems and troubles?

Apathy and disregard of the real dangers the Lebanese issue poses to the entire Arab world raises doubts and puzzling questions about the reasons for not immediately calling for an emergency Arab summit to forestall the serious situation to which Lebanon is subjected, or at least to specify the parties standing behind all the disasters that afflicted this Arab country, whose stability and prosperity were the object of envy before the evil claws began to ravage it.

Commentary on Meaning of Tripartite Summit
NC2910203188 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "The Arab Nation Must Take Advantage of Current Arab Reality To Serve Our National Causes"]

[Text] It seems that the entire world, East and West, has been anxiously awaiting the daring move that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has recently embarked upon. Mubarak's move capped Egypt's continuing diplomatic and political activities of the past years which tried to close Arab ranks and reach a unified Arab stand, thus giving momentum to the Middle East peace process in a bid to find a just solution for the Palestinian people, who have been suffering from the bitterness of the Israeli occupation for the past 40 years.

By this step we mean Jordanian-Palestinian coordination, which was made possible by the tripartite meeting in Aqaba last Saturday, as well as by the subsequent talks at the Baghdad summit between Mubarak, Saddam, and Yasir 'Arafat. The discussion during these summits focused in particular on coordinating Arab stands and on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Therefore, it was not strange for the entire world to express its support for this positive Arab move which signaled, for the first time in a long while, a unanimous Arab stand telling the world community that Arabs are ready to accept a just peace by convening an international conference.

The PLO and Jordan got together to coordinate their stands and take the necessary measures in light of developments in the Palestinian issue. By these developments we mean the 11-month Palestinian uprising as well as Jordan's latest decision to break legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, which resulted in giving the PLO direct responsibility for the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories.

It was Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, who best expressed Europe's position and its desire to see a just peace in the Middle East when he referred yesterday to President Mubarak's accomplishment and his continuing efforts to give impetus to the peace drive. He described them as epitomizing an inexhaustible and tireless will seeking a political settlement for the Middle East problem. The latest Egyptian move is particularly important because it has cleared the way for a new era in the history of the Arab world that will definitely have a positive impact on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Furthermore, it has kicked the ball into the court of Israel, which is trying to break loose of the peace process and often tries to cast doubts on the seriousness of the Arab position and the Arabs' desire for peace. The Egyptian offensive also stressed that all Arabs back the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and it undercut Israel's attempts to take advantage of the Arab division to achieve its expansionist ambitions and impose a fait accompli on the Arab nation.

In addition to the foregoing, the [word indistinct] Arab position will generate real and direct support for the stone-throwing revolution in the occupied Arab territories, which has declared to the whole world that the Palestinian people reject the Israeli occupation of their lands and national soil.

There is no doubt that the timing of the Egyptian move and the positive effects it generated in favor of the Arab position are extremely important in view of the international and regional developments. In addition to the climate of international detente and the European stand in support of the Palestinian rights, there is international condemnation of Israel's brutal measures against the Palestinian people as well as consensus among the world community over the idea of convening an international conference for peace.

On the regional level, we see Israel's failure to confront the Palestinian uprising, which has torn Israel apart from within and posed a direct threat to its security. This uprising will impose itself on the Israeli elections, which will be held in a few days. Also coming up soon dare the U.S. elections and the UN General Assembly's sessions to discuss Israel's repressive measures against the Palestinians. The most important upcoming event is the PNC meeting, which is expected to determine the future Palestinian policy for the coming era.

In light of this, it is the Arabs' direct responsibility to take advantage of this new position and develop it, not only to serve the interests of the Palestinian cause, but all our national causes in Lebanon and the Gulf.

Commentary on Syria's 'Rule of Corruption'

JN2310192688 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 21 Oct 88 p 3

["What ... Or Else" column by Jamal Badawi: "The Golan"]

[Text] It seems President Hafiz al-Asad has totally forgotten that Syrian territories called the Golan Heights are under occupation. Just as a reminder, which is useful to believers, we say that the Israelis have been occupying these territories from 5 June 1967 until the minute these lines were written. There is nothing on the near or far horizon to suggest that the regime ruling Syria intends to regain these territories, either by war, peace, or talk. It is remaining completely silent until the occupation becomes fait accompli, and the Golan becomes part of the State of Israel

The Syrian regime is supposed to be "revolutionary." It came to power on the edge of swords and declared in its communique "No 1" its sacred commitment to the liberation of Palestine. But Al-Asad has not not liberated a single inch; indeed, he added a new area to Israel.

Nevertheless, Al-Asad finds no embarrassment in imposing duties on the Arab oil countries under the pretext that it is buying arms for the promised day. But the arms piled up in the Syrian arsenal have not as yet been used in the purpose for which they were bought.

We have never heard that a single round was fired, even by mistake, toward Israel. The main purpose of the stockpiled arms is to suppress the people, deter opposition, and quell any voice that speaks the truth or calls for salvation from the rule of corruption and domination.

The duty of the army in the free countries is to fight enemies, whereas in conquered countries the army is used to attack the people.

Shamir Role in Camp David Accords Denied

NC3010082188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA)—AL-AHRAM newspaper stresses that the statement made by the spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir that Shamir had a role in the Camp David accords contravenes the facts and the course of Shamir's life. The spokesman is trying to create an image for his boss unlike the one for which he is known and is attributing to him heroic acts which are not his.

In its editorial today, AL-AHRAM states the Israeli spokesman wants to put a peaceful precedent on Shamir's record to attract Israeli voters who desire peace. He wants to show that Shamir is ready for negotiations on the basis of the Camp David accords by diluting aspects of his career that are associated with war and, at the same time, convince the world that he was and still is a reasonable and acceptable man of peace.

AL-AHRAM points out that the attempt to camouflage Shamir will delude no one because policy is an expression of one's position, reason, and behavior. Shamir's whole life, his principles and convictions, has been confrontation, war, and expansion.

The paper goes on to say that since the Camp David accords came about despite Shamir, his current call for a return to the Palestinian portion of the accords now that the accords are out of date and overtaken by events shows his inability to accept peace. The paper calls on Shamir not to resort to fallacies and to declare frankly that he finally, reluctantly, accepts the course of peace.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi Discusses Various Issues

Views Chemical Weapons

LD3010201488 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution asserted that the Libyan factory which the American administration is claiming that it is for chemical weapons is a pharmaceutical factory and could be seen and that the propaganda carried out by America in this respect constitutes an official state terrorism against Great Jamahiriyah itself and against the smaller nations so as to prevent them from developing their resources even in the field of pharmaceutical industries. He said 'this is official terrorism which is totally rejected and [will] be met with vigour on our part'.

The leader of the revolution pointed out in an interview conducted by CBS television on Friday that the United States of America is not a policeman in this world for it to ask about these things or monitor them and it is better for the United States to destroy the weapons of mass destruction which is in its possession including poisonous gas, the manufacture of nuclear and biological bombs and the United States must refrain from enabling the Israelis to manufacture the nucelar bomb, nuclear missiles and chemical and biological weapons.

Denies Terrorism Charge

LD3010204088 Tripoli JANA in English 1756 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution asserted that Great Jamahiriyah has never practiced terrorism, before or after the aborted American barbaric raids. He said 'We are ourselves the victims of official terrorism by the United States of America.'

He added, in an interview with conducted via sattelite with him by American CBS T.V. on Friday, that America is the one who lost a lot after the raids as it faced violent acts throughout the world as a reaction of all peoples against the agression American conducted against a smaller and peaceful population making children and civilians as its military targets.

The leader of the revolution asserted 'if America were a civilised state it would have put on trial Reagan and his bandits for being a children assassins and criminal of war.'

He said 'these raids did not make [us] abandon our historic path but it added to our determination, defiance and firmness and we won a large and deep support from the masses of the Arab nation and anti-imperialist peoples.

He added 'we became more stronger after the raids and they did not affect us at all but they affected America and broke its respect making it a state under siege by the world and hated everywhere.'

Urges Trial of Reagan

LD3010204788 Tripoli JANA in English 1837 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution expressed his regret that there was no candidate in the United States with the courage of Gorbachev so as to be able to make a strategic turn in the US policy to influence events in the world as Gorbachev is doing.

The leader of the revolution replying to a question on the candidate he prefers to win, he said it is not a matter of which person I prefer but it is the issue which policy should be preferred to the other.

He pointed out that the new candidate should have adopted a programme to realise the interests of the American people and serves the cause of peace..and there should have been a courageous candidate either Bush or Dukakis declaring to the Americans the assertion of human rights and not the rights prattled with at present in the United States.

But the natural and fundamental rights of men which is his right to the sweat of this forehead and to be partner and not wage-earner and to determine his destiny by himself without any tutelage on him and to have the right to shelter, social security which are lacking in America.

He made clear that the worker in America is not enjoying his natural right in his work. For his work is stolen from him by the exploiters and private companies.

He said that the American citizen cannot decide his destiny as he was led to Vietnam and being led to stances which he refuses but imposed upon him by his government.

He added 'millions of Americans are living on pavements without any shelter and Americans are not enjoying social security. [no closing quote as received] He said these are the basic rights which must be reaffirmed by the presidential candidate who is courageous.

He emphasised that the daring presidential candidate must declare that Reagan and his gangs must put on trial for assassinating children and civilians in Libya, Grenada and they should have been tried for murdering the Americans en masse in Lebanon, in Sinai those whose aircraft blew up while returning from Sinai where the American forces are deployed as well as those who are dying in Europe especially in Germany, the Philippines and in Grenada.

He asserted that the President and the administration should have [been] put on trial for murdering these Americans.

The leader of the revolution added in the interview conducted with him by the American television network CBS that the new American candidate must be courageous to free America from Israeli blackmail and end the relationship of America with the Israelis for they are criminals, barbarians and savages who will cause confrontation between the world super-powers and a third world war. He pointed out that the Israelis are claiming they are the chosen people of God and sacrifice all other religions, nationalities and the interests of America itself.

The leader of the revolution said that the American people are subjected to the blackmail of Jews and the Israelis' blackmail will lead America to destruction. He asserted that there must be a president to disengage the United States from the Zionist racist society which is leading the world to destruction.

He added that there must be a courageous candidate who will side totally with the Palestinian people who were drove out of their homeland and declare the withdrawal of American basis from the world and the American fleets from the Mediterranean and declare the Mediterranean as a zone of peace ..lake of peace ..a lake of trade and tourism free from foreign fleets.

The leader of the revolution [said] there should have been a candidate to declare the restoration of the White House from within by abolishing the death penalty and its vile methods, abandoning the childish adventures and the policy of playing with fire which the administration is pursuing until now, dealing with the budget deficit, the deterioration of education in America, dealing with the widespread [use] of drugs and cleaning the American environment which is increasingly becoming dirty.

Denies Knowledge of Hostages

LD3010233788 Tripoli JANA in English 2240 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution asserted that he has no information regarding the American hostages in Lebanon.

He made clear, in an interview with the American television CBS, that 'if there is any possibility to contribute towards the release on any innocent hostage I will not hesitate to do so and the hostage be it American or non American. [quotation marks as received]

In a reply on a question regarding the possibility of the American hostages release, the leader said 'not during the Reagan era'.

Discusses Ties With U.S.

LD3010234288 Tripoli JANA in English 2234 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution pointed out that if any American President took a positive direction, participated in peace making process, abrogated the Reagan policies and American imperialist policies he will create an atmosphere which may allow the restoration of relations between Great Jamahiriyah and American and their improvement.

In a reply to a question by NBC [as received] on the possibility of the resumption of relations between Great Jamahiriyah and America with the new President in America, the leader asserted 'surely there will no other American President with the stupidity of Reagan. For the new president will benefit from the lessons learnt from the defeats of America in the world and its tarnished prestige everywhere in the world. [no closing quotemark as received]

Views Influence on Elections

LD3110000588 Tripoli JANA in English 2243 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 30 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution declared that he has in his possession document Panama and documents related to Irangate if published now may turn the election situation up in America upside-down. [sentence as received]

He said, in the interview conducted with him by CBS, I was consulted on the publication of these documents nowadays but I advised those parties not to publish them so as not to turn the election campaign upside down in America. He added that he did not want the documents published so as to give the candidates in America to finish their campaigns safely. He said we have four years for the administration of one of the two candidates and four years more if renewed and I do not wish to expose this time anyone and I endeavoured with my friends who have these serious documents so as not to publish them.

He declared that I do not wish to give up their details because it is a very sensitive and dangerous issue and may affect the course of the elections in America [word indistinct], but I do not wish to expose anyone.

The leader said [words indistinct] position of responsibility I refrain during (?this period from) using these documents which may greatly affect the course of American elections so as to give the rulers of the USA the opportunity to correct the mistakes of the past and the stupidity of the past and for America to behave with any of the candidate in a civilised and reasonable manner which may realise cooperation amongst peoples, realize peace, return the relations between Libya and America to their normal course in cooperation as equals with mutual respect and benefit for the interest of the two peoples.

The leader was asked about these documents and their relationship with either of the two candidates, the leader replied if I reply to these questions I would expose these documents. He added I do not wish to harm any of the two candidates this time and I requested the parties concerned not to publish the documents and I exerted my utmost efforts with them for not publishing them as I kept the hair of muawia [as received] between Libya and America and between those peoples and America.

Leader of the revolution asserted that at this moment he is speaking not only in the name of Libya but in the name of all peoples fighting against imperialism who are aspiring for peace, freedom and independence.

Denies Abu Nidal in Country

LD3110000688 Tripoli JANA in English 2250 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution said that Abu Nidal is not in Libya.

In an interview with CBS, the leader of the revolution assested that Abu Nidal is not amongst us and we do not believe that Abu Nidal is a terrorist as he is one of the leaders of the PLO and the whole world recognizes the PLO.

He made clear that the country of Abu Nidal is occupied and he is therefore fighting the enemy everywhere. For it [is] imperialism and Zionism who made Abu Nidal a terrorist and if Abu Nidal is really a terrorist it is the imperialists and Zionists who turned him into a terrorist as they occupied his country and chased him everywhere and the Palestinian is chased everywhere even outside his occupied Palestine.

It is therefore the one which chases him and occupy his land and help towards that who turned him into a terrorist and must bear the reaction of the Palestinians everywhere.

On 'Friendship' With USSR

LD3110000888 Tripoli JANA in English 2253 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution asserted that the relationship of Great Jamahiriyah with the Soviet Union is a relationship of cooperation and friendship.

In an interview with the American television network (CBS), the leader of the revolution said that this relationship of cooperation and friendship must develop and be consolidated further in the light of the new Soviet democratic and Jamahiriyah action towards the application of the Green Book and the following of the third universal theory.

He added also this relationship must develop before the growing American official threats on a neutral and peaceful strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union.

Assesses U.S., Dukakis Program

LD3110130988 Tripoli JANA in English 0845 GMT 31 Oct 88

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution said that he would like (?to make) clear two issues through the CBS television.

He added 'Firstly, I would like to make clear that I have documents which may affect immensly the course of American election, but from a position of responsibility I declare my abstention from using these documents during this period so as to give the rulers of the United States to rectify the mistakes and stupidities of the past and that America should behave with any of its candidates a civilised and reasonable manner realising cooperation between the peoples, realising peace, restoring the relations between Libya and America to their normal course and cooperation as equals and the mutual respect and benefits in favour of the two peoples. [sentence as received]

He went on to say 'secondly, I would like to tell the American candidates and voters the programme should not be as (?ordinary) and traditional as we see it now merely an ordinary and routine propaganda full of vile demagogy.

The leader said the programme must be daring like Gorbachev's so as to effect international detente in the world, for America is an influential state in the world being a super-power.

He made clear that there must there someone who would adopt the combat against aids, cancer, the use of the atom and laser for peaceful purposes and to fight these diseases with the money spent now on missiles and weapons of mass destruction and disengagement should be effected from the Zionist racist society and adopt the cause of the Palestinian people. Work must be carried out for the care of the environment at international level, the desalination of sea water, the elimination of unemployment and starvation, the withdrawal of the bases and fleets from other peoples' territory, a halt to mad arms race and the destruction of the weapons of mass destruction which exist now.

He added 'I would have liked Dukakis not to retreat (?and) make courtsey to the mad and stupid tendency when he began talking recently on weapons and their development which resulted in him loosing popularity... he should have continued in his first policy of restoring the environment, restoring the White House, the realisation of peace, the abrogation of the SDI, fighting the prevalent diseases in the American society, drugs, the treatment of the American budget deficit, unemployment, deteriorating education, and to abandon the stupidity of Reagan and mad arms [as received] race.

The leader made clear 'This is very important advice which we would like to address to the American people and candidates.

Press Statement on Talks With Sudanese

LD2810154788 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] The following press statement was issued in both Khartoum and Tripoli today, at the end of a visit by the Joint Unity Action Group between the Great Jamahiriyah and fraternal Sudan. The press statement says the following:

In the framework of the unionist dialogue between the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Sudan, in the embodiment of their commitment to develop relations between them in all spheres and realizing the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples to unity, the Joint Unity Action Group held its meetings in Tripoli from 22 to 27 October 1988 upon completion of meetings which were held by the group in Khartoum, in the framework of the mission entrusted to it.

A spirit of fraternity and determination to reach practical results prevailed over the proceedings and the group meetings. This spirit embodies the nature of the distinguished relations which link the two fraternal peoples and the high aspiring political will which supports them.

The group has, in the framework of the mission entrusted to it, succeeded in achieving a practical formula which will be submitted to the leadership in the two countries before presentation to the cadres, people's, and constitutional institutions accredited in them.

The Sudanese Arab delegation praised the achievements realized by the Libyan Arab people in the general, economic, industrial, and architectural spheres, thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leadership.

Lebanon's Walid Junblatt Arrives in Tripoli
LD2910160488 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Brother Walid Junblatt, chairman of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. In a statement to JANA, Brother Walid Junblatt expressed his deep appreciation of the brother leader's vanguard role on Arab issues.

He said: We know the concern shown by brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Great Jamahiriyah Revolution for the pan-Arab and national interests in the Arab homeland and we are aware of the material and moral aid offered by Libya and how it has supported, and will always support, God willing, the Arab Lebanese nationalist forces.

Brother Walid Junblatt indicated in his statement that he is visiting the Great Jamahiriyah to discuss the latest developments in the Arab homeland, especially in Lebanon, in order to confront the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies against Lebanon.

Received By Al-Qadhdhafi
LD3110160488 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution has received Mr Walid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Paty in Lebanon.

Communique Issued on Delegation's Malta Visit
LD2910203188 Tripoli JANA in English 1802 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Malta, Al-Tumur [October] 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—A joint communique between Great Jamahiriyah [as received] was issued yesterday in Malta following the official visit by the secretary of the General People's Committee and the delegation in his company, upon the invitation of Dr Eddie Fenech Adami the prime minister of the Republic of Malta on 26-28th current [as received], to Malta.

The communique includes a number of provisions related to the spheres of bilateral cooperation at political, social and technical level embracing an increase in the volume of trade exchange, expansion of the movement of tourism between the two friendly countries, agreement on various pending issues related to social security, agreement on the executive programme in the field of information and culture, and the reaffirmation of the accord signed in 1985 regarding the easing of the travel with identity card by the citizens of the two countries.

The communique includes a revision and execution of the 1984 accord on the setting up of the Mediterranean Voice radio station, agreement on the expansion of the perspectives of cooperation in health, transport and communications services, the setting up of a joint company for trade and marketing as well as the renewal of the accord supplying Malta with oil products.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the level reached by existing cooperation between Great Jamahiriyah and Malta as a result of understanding which prevails the meetings which took place between the Libyan Arab and Maltese sides and total understanding of the common interest of the two countries. [sentence as received]

The Libyan Arab side on its part welcomed the initiative of Malta in the United Nations calling for the space environment to be considered as a part of the common heritage of mankind.

The Maltese side expressed pride in the unionist efforts being exerted by Great Jamahiriyah towards the building up of an Arab Maghreb as an advanced step along the path of total Arab unity.

The Maltese side reiterated great interest in continuing the developing and bolstering of relations with Great Jamahiriyah.

The two sides reasserted the strategic importance of the Mediterranean and making it a lake for peace and security and fruitful cooperation. They reaffirmed their readiness to get rid of pollution and poisonous waste threatening the general life in the reigon.

The two sides reasserted their total support for the Palestinian Arab people in its struggle agaisnt the Zionist enemy and its legitimate right to set up its own independent state reiterating their condemnation of the inhumane practices used by the Zionists against the generation of anger who are leading their massive popular revolution through their people's committees in occupied Palestine.

The joint communique was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee and on the maltese side Eddie Fenech Adami, the prime minister of Malta.

Present at the signing were the secretary of the General People's Committee for industry, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and External trade, the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau to Malta and on the Maltese side John Dali, the parliamentary secretary for industrial affairs in Malta and the Maltese party to the Libyan Arab maltese Mixed Commission for Cooperation.

Al-Qadhdhafi Hosts Banquet for Mali's Traore

LD2810231488 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution gave an banquet yesterday to Mr. Moussa Traore, president of Mali and currently chairman of the Organization of African Unity, and his accompanying delegation.

Present at this banquet were also the secretary of the affairs of the vocational congresses at the secretariat of the General People's Congress, a number of members of the General People's Committee, the secretary of the people's committee of Tripoli municipality and heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to Great Al-Jamahiriyah.

Departure Statement

LD2810232188 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tumur [October] 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—President Moussa Traore of the Republic of Mali and the current chairman of O.A.U. and his entourage left Tripoli this morning ending his visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

A big farewell ceremony was given to President Traore at Martyr Meitaqah Base where the leader of the revolution heading the ceremony.

Taking part in the farewell cermony were:

The secretary of the trade congresses' affairs at the secretariat of the General People's Congress, a number of General People's Committee's members, the secretary of Tripoli municipality people's committee, the heads of diplomatic missions accreditted to Great Jamahiriyah, a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces and members of the Malian community in Great Jamahiriyah.

After shaking hand with the dignitaries bidding him farewell, President Traore accompanied by the leader of the revolution headed to the stand of honour while both Allahu Akbar and the national Malian anthems were played. They both reviewed the guard of honour lined up to salute the guest and the artillary fired 21 gun shot in salute to Great Jamahiriyah's guest.

Before ascending the steps of the aeroplane, the leader embraced President Traore with brotherly warmth that was expressing the Libyan Arab-Malian-African fraternity.

President Moussa Traore of Mali and currently O.A.U. chairman gave a statement to JANA's envoy before his departure from Meitiqah Airport, in which he said:

"When I arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon, I declared that I was going to hold talks with my brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on bilateral relations, African and international issues."

He added: "As for the bilateral relations, we have agreed that they were ideal. Such talking in the relations of our two countries must be backed and strengthened continuously. We look forward to elevate the level of the economic relations to let them arrive at the same high level of our political relations. As for international and African level, we have agreed upon coordinating our efforts to achieve peace and stability in all the world's regions.

He went on to say:

"I was very much impressed by the determination of my brother and friend Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to accomplish the peace programme for Africa and his endeavour to strengthen the bonds of fraternity and friendship between the Libyan Arab and Chadian peoples. On such basis, I am leaving your country with all joy and gratitude to the negotiations I held with my brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi."

Morocco

King Reportedly Cancels Official Visit to Spain

LD2910095888 Paris International Service in French 0630 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpt] There is a chill in relations between Morocco and Spain. King Hassan II has cancelled his official visit which he was due to start in Madrid on 8 November, a decision made following Spain's vote at the United Nations last week in favor of a resolution by the Polisario Front calling for direct negotiations between Rabat and the movement seeking independence for the ex-Spanish colony. [passage omitted]

MAP on 'Possible Cancellation'

LD2910132088 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Rabat, 29 Oct (MAP)—The newspaper AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI reported today that unofficial sources say that Moroccan King Hassan II's planned visit to Spain has been cancelled due to the Spanish delegation's inexplicable vote in the UN's fourth committee on the so-called Western Desert issue.

According to AFP, in Madrid last Sunday Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez stated that the Spanish Government is waiting for a statement from Rabat about the possible cancellation of the Moroccan king's visit to Spain, which was due to take place in mid-November.

Air Maneuvers With Spain Scheduled for 2-5 Nov
LD3010122288 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Rabat, 30 Oct (MAP)—The Moroccan Royal Armed Forces General Staff has issued a communique which states that the Spanish-Moroccan joint air maneuvers codenamed "Atlas 88," in which the Air Forces of both countries will participate, will take place this year between 2 and 5 November. The maneuvers will take place over southern Spain, the west of the Mediterranean Sea, and northern Morocco.

Libya's Al-Humaydi, Delegation Depart 29 Oct
LD3010031888 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] The Libyan delegation that participated in the work of the Maghreb Supreme Political Committee, headed by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the command of the Libyan revolution, left Morocco this evening.

In Sale airport, the Libyan official made a statement:

[Begin recording] We offer our warmest thanks to the great Moroccan people for their hospitality. We stress the success of the second meeting of the Maghreb committee, the meeting that took place under the patronage of the Moroccan people.

We consider the meeting a step adding to the previous steps toward the achievement of Maghreb unity. On this occasion we also thank the Moroccan delegation, whose activities and chairing of the committee played a great role in its success. We reiterate our salute to the fraternal Moroccan people and express our hopes to achieve correct and practical steps. We are looking forward to the coming summit meeting. [end recording]

Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi was seen off at the airport by Mr Abbas Keisi, secretary general of the government; Moulay Ahmed Charkaoui, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, His Majesty's Ambassador to Libya Moulay Driss Alaoui; the Libyan ambassador in Rabat, Mr Abu al-Qasim al-Zuwayi; and other dignitaries.

Paris Club Reschedules Debt After Meeting
LD2810212188 Rabat MAP in English 1245 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Paris, Oct 28. (MAP)—Morocco's external debt owed to the creditor countries member of the "Club de Paris" and corresponding to the period from July 1988 to December 1989, i.e. an amount of 940 million dollars, was rescheduled following a meeting held here Wednesday between delegates of the "Club de Paris" and a Moroccan delegation led by Minister of Finance Mohamed Berrada.

Participants in the meeting represented the Governments of West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Spain, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom.

A communique released at the end of the meeting pointed out that the rescheduling will "enable Morocco to make up for the financing needs of the balance of payments and budget and to improve, in a noteworthy way, the level of the country 's external resources".

Sudan

Kenya Submits Protest Over Al-Mahdi Statements
EA2810202788 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Oct 88

[From the "press review"]

[Text] An official source has told AL-USBU' that Sudan has officially demanded that Kenya return the Elemi Triangle [border territory] to Sudanese (?rule). This was through an official request to the Kenyan Government submitted by the Sudanese charge d'affaires in Nairobi.

Conditions surrounding the Sudanese Elemi Triangle date back to a decision issued by the British minister of colonies [tile as heard] in 1914, according to which the Sudan-Uganda border, later to be the Kenya-Sudan border, was considered to be the straight line extending from Sanderson's Gulf, known as the Uganda line. The area bordering it started to be known as the Elemi Triangle.

It is divided into two parts: Western Elemi, over which the Sudanese Government has exercised actual right of control since 1900 by establishing a police station, and Eastern Elemi, which is divided into two parts. One of these parts is known as Turkanaland. This area is 1,300 square miles and is administered by the Kenyan Government on behalf of the Sudanese Government.

As for the other part, the Sudanese Government has no presence in it. It is worth mentioning that the laws and regulations applied in the area [not further specified] are Sudanese.

AL-USBU' was also informed that the Kenyan authorities had submitted a strongly worded protest to the Sudanese Government through the Sudanese charge d'affaires in the Sudanese Embassy in Nairobi.

This was in the context of the Kenyan Government's reaction to statements by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on the hostile practices of the Kenyan president

toward Sudan. A (?reliable) diplomatic source denied that the Kenyan protest included a request to remove the diplomatic mission in Nairobi.

Al-Mahdi on Foreigners' 'Satanic Activities'

EA2810230188 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH [Sudanese Army paper] reported today that Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi is stressing that Sudan's security problems—whether in the south, east, or west—are imported and foreigners are giving encouragement and support.

Sadqi al-Mahdi, who was speaking at the opening session of the board of secretaries of the Islamic bank conference, said there are foreign volunteer organizations which exploit circumstances in Sudan and its tolerance by conveying distorted information in the interest of certain quarters which aim at disturbing security in Sudan.

These organizations, which he described as satanic, imagine things which do not exist in Sudan, such as injustice, persecution, and distribution of relief to Muslims only. He said the government will set out regulations for such organizations which raise humanitarian slogans but carry out satanic activities.

Defense Chief on Garang, Other Issues

JN2910170088 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 27 Oct 88 p 22

[Interview with Defense Minister Staff General 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalid by Ahmad al-Dawsari; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Al-Dawsari] Some news agencies carried reports to the effect that the Army has concealed some relief aid and that plundering operations took place.

[Khalil] You might know the incentives. Several sides wished that what took place would pave the way for the collapse of Sudan and for the emergence of other several internal and external problems. The most important lesson was that the Arab homeland has supported Sudan in a way that disappointed these sides and astonished the world. This is because this support was strong and continuous, although the BBC has continued to cast doubts on this issue. Instead of condoling us on our crises, they have continued to say that the government is selling the relief aid, the government has done nothing, and so on.

However, thank God, we have overcome this crisis through the patience of the Sudanese people, who believe in fate and divine decree. God willing, rains will be good on the land. And now, I would like to reassure you that we have successfully gone through the quick salvation process and the deterring of this problem.

Just think that the death toll was only 64 cases, most of whom died as a result of their houses' collapse on them. This is a very small number compared with the size of this catastrophe, whose other sides' calculations expected it to be larger than this. What happened was a natural death. I mean if we examine the rate of death in Sudan, we will find this figure is in harmony with the annual death rate in Sudan. [passage omitted]

[Al-Dawsari] What is the truth of the situation in southern Sudan, especially after there has been contradictory news in this regard?

[Khalil] I can say the different opinions about the southern Sudan problem are also based on different interests and objectives. As you know, the Armed Forces have continued to fight there since 1983 following the John Garang rebellion.

Despite the efforts of the state, the Sudanese parties, and the other blocs to achieve a peace formula that would satisfy the two sides, especially since this problem can be be resolved through peace and the constitutional conference, there was no positive response from this rebellious force.

On the contrary, there has been continuous support for this movement that has enabled it to spread on a wide scale in the southern region.

Recently, as the Equatoria Region basically opposed the making of the south a single region because they believed this would do injustice to Equatoria if joined to the single region and Garang's followers took control in it, Garang wanted to make Equatoria enter the rebellion. He failed, but he found the door open for him from Kenya.

Although our relations with Kenya are very good, when he was the given the chance to move and obtain support and supplies from Kenya, this created an adversarial presence in eastern Equatoria, which became one of the most dangerous areas for us.

The Upper Nile Region, which is close to the Ethiopian borders, was one of the dangerous areas, and still is, because it is close to the areas where he obtains his supplies and where troops are prepared and trained. It is also close to the lines of withdrawal in case they face a military setback. This is the current situation regarding the rebel force in the Upper Nile Region and in eastern Equatoria. It is a situation we are facing and trying to contain with all means.

[Al-Dawsari] Are there any indications of a solution to this problem?

[Khalil] There are some indications, but they are like summer clouds which come and go. We hope John Garang is honest about what was attributed to him and told to us by the Ugandan president, that he wishes to sit

for negotiations in Uganda. On the same day, the prime minister responded while he was in the Yemen [not further identified] and I also informed the Ugandan prime minister that we are ready to to listen to John Garang and we set the 25th [not further identified] as the date for this.

We overlooked the sign he sent through the Ugandan official and which was provocative, because to achieve peace one has to overlook certain matters. Now we are preparing to go to the meeting of the coming 25th, hoping the meeting will let us exit this whirlpool. [passage omitted]

[Al-Dawsari] You visited Cairo recently. Can you tell us the reasons behind the visit and its results?

[Khalil] My visit to Cairo is like a visit to Wadi Halfa in Sudan, because I only went to my homeland to pay respect to our brothers in Egypt. We had talks with them with the required frankness. The visit to Egypt came to remove all kinds of stagnation, to agree on many issues, and to support the position regarding the military forces and their needs of Egyptian weapons.

As there are developed industries in Egypt, we agreed on certain matters about this subject. We also accomplished some trade protocols connected to our troops' armaments and Egyptian training.

All these things were achieved during my recent visit to Cairo within the framework of the Sudanese-Egyptian brotherhood charter, which covers all aspects and activities—whether political, economic, or military. We will crystallize this through what may become a military charter between Sudan and Egypt. I believe the relations are going the way they should without any obstructions. [passage omitted]

'Bright Star' Commander Issues Warning

EA3110154888 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] The "Bright Star" campaign commander, today, 31st October 1988, (?gave) a second warning to those of Parajok and Nimule civilians and any remaining militia are to leave Parajok and Nimule now, immediately. Government troops must evacuate Parajok and Nimule within 72 hours from 1500 today, 31st October 1988.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Talks With PLO Official

LD2910165488 Kuwait KUNA in English 1238 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 29 (KUNA)—Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Saturday met the PLO's Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan.

Al-Hasan told reporters here that the meeting reviewed developments in the Arab Region in light of recent Palestinian diplomatic moves and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to the European Parliament headquarters in Strasbourg. He said his discussions with Shaykh Sabah also touched on details of the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories and increasing Israeli suppression to quell it down.

On the other hand, Shaykh Sabah also met here today with Kuwaiti Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi, Planning Minister Dr. 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abdallah al-'Awadi, Justice Minister Dari 'Abdallah al-'Uthman, Electricity and Water Minister Dr. Hamud al-Ruqubah and State Minister for Housing Affairs Nasir 'Abdallah al-Rudan.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives, Makes Statement

LD2910111488 Kuwait KUNA in English 1014 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 29 (KUNA)—Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here at the start of a two-day visit in the context of an Arab tour focussing on the Lebanese crisis. He was greeted at the airport by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, State Minister for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-Usaymi and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Klibi told KUNA upon arrival he highly praises Kuwait's leading role in cementing Arab and Islamic solidarity and resolving international issues. The official added that he was anxious to hear h.h. the amir's views on the Lebanese crisis and in what way Arab countries could help Lebanon overcome its current constitutional crisis.

He said he was pinning special importance on his talks with Shaykh Sabah due to Kuwait's celebrated role in common Arab work. The focus of the talks, he pointed out, would be a call from the United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to summon an Arab summit on Lebanon and a Sudanese proposed ministerial league council meeting on the Lebanese crisis.

Shaykh Sabah would host in the afternoon a lunch in honor of the visiting secretary general.

Departs for Somalia

LD3010103688 Kuwait KUNA in English 0836 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 30 (KUNA)—Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left here Sunday for Somalia after meeting with His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and holding talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Klibi is on an Arab tour to discuss the call by United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to hold an emergency Arab summit conference, as well as a call by Sudan to hold a meeting of the Arab League Council to discuss the Lebanese crisis.

KUNA Reports on Weekly Cabinet Session

LD3010144088 Kuwait KUNA in English 1259 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 30 (KUNA)—Kuwait Sunday expressed readiness to contribute to any effort toward realising Arab solidarity and emphasized the importance of an effective drive to remedy the Lebanese crisis, said Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid al-Rashid following the Cabinet session today.

During the meeting, chaired by H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, the Council of Ministers got acquainted with the messages received by h.h. the amir from President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, relating to h.h. the U.N. address last month and the latest developments on the Arab front.

The Cabinet, noted Al-Rashid, also was briefed on the messages sent to h.h. the amir by King Juan Carlos of Spain and Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi.

The Cabinet then was informed of tomorrow's scheduled visit by Austria's President Kurt Waldheim, at the invitation of h.h. the amir, recalling the firm stances of Waldheim toward Arab causes.

Shaykh Sa'd also briefed the ministers on his vist to Saudi Arabia Nov 5-9, at the invitation of the Saudi Crown Prince Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, first deputy premier and commander of the National Guards,

The council then listened to a report from the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad on the outcome of the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, held in New York last month, in which he acquainted the council on the meetings and talks he held with a number of his Arab and foreign colleagues.

Shaykh Sabah informed the council of the outcome of the coordination meetings for GCC foreign ministers. He also relayed appreciation of heads of delegations toward h.h. the amir's U.N. speech.

On the other hand, Shaykh Sabah gave a report on the meeting he held with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, who visited the country within an Arab tour to discuss the convocation of an extraordinary Arab summit on the Lebanese crisis.

The deputy premier and foreign minister also aquainted the Cabinet with his meeting with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', as well as the outcome of last week's visit made by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Ordonez, which related to bilateral relations and the situation in the Gulf and the Middle East.

For his part Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi reported to the council on the meeting of the GCC Committee for Oil Cooperation held in Riyadh and the meeting of the OPEC Pricing and Strategy Committees held in Madrid last week.

The Cabinet also listened to an explanation from minister of state for cabinet affairs on the joint Kuwaiti-French agreement for scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

Finance Minister Jassim Muhammad al-Kharafi acquainted the council on the outcome of the meeting for GCC economic and financial cooperation committee, held in Riyadh recently.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-Usaymi commented on the talks with East Germany's Deputy Foreign Minister Heinz Dieter Winter, who visited the country last week.

Dari al-Uthman, minister of justice and legal affairs briefed the council on his official visit to South Yemen and his meeting with President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. He also spoke of his talks with his Mauritanian counterpart Mohamed Salem Ould Mohamed, during his visit to Kuwait.

The council also listened to a report from Education Minister Anwar al-Nuri on the GCC education ministers meeting, held in Doha last week and also the issues discussed during the meetings.

On the local front, the Cabinet endorsed the final accounts for the 1987-88 fiscal year for a number of establishments, including the Kuwait News Agency, the Credit and Savings Bank, Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, the Public Authority for Ports and Bayt al-Zakat (alms house).

GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Ends 4-Day Visit

LD3010153888 Kuwait KUNA in English 1345 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 30 (KUNA)—East German Deputy Foreign MInister Heinz Deiter Winter left here Sunday heading for UAE after concluding an official four-day visit.

Winter said, in an exclusive interview with KUNA prior [to] departure, that he held comprehensive talks with officials here centered on fostering and promoting bilateral relations and political matters. The minister added that he found Kuwait's position toward some unsolved international problems, especially the stances that were announced by h.h. the amir recently before the U.N. General Assembly, identical with those of his country.

He said that Kuwaiti officials he met expressed interest that East German companies be active in Kuwaiti markets, adding that they discussed the possibility of convening a new meeting for the joint economic committee in Berlin in the first half of next year.

The East German official also expressed satisfaction over support by the government of Kuwait for his country's efforts toward world peace and disarmament particularly nuclear weapons in Central Europe.

Winter denied that his country has paid or is intending to pay compensations to the Jews but rather announced that there are contacts between his country and a Jewish organization in the United States, which he did not name, regarding East Germany providing humanitarian assistance to some of the "victims of fascism."

The minister announced East Germany's full support to Kuwait and U.N. efforts regarding peace and stability in the region.

He indicated that the two sides reiterated their backing of an international conference for peace in the Middle East with the participation of PLO and the Palestinian struggle against the Israeli occupation.

Winter expressed his country's condemnation of the Zionist occupation authorities' brutal and aggressive practices against Palestinians in the occupied Arab lands.

Replying to a question by KUNA on the future of East German relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council States, he answered that they have been improving lately.

Winter was seen off by Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman al-Shahin and a number of the ministry's senior officials.

Spanish Foreign Minister Ends Visit, Departs

LD2710111388 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 27 (KUNA)—Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Ordonez left here Thursday for Madrid at the end of an official two-day visit to Kuwait.

During his visit, the Spanish minister delivered a message to his highness the amir from King of Spain Juan Carlos. He held talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir and other officials that dealt with bilateral relations and political

and economic issues of common interest. Ordonez was seen off at the airport by Shaykh Sabah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi and Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin and a number of the Foreign Ministry officials as well as the Spanish ambassador to Kuwait and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Spain.

Oman

Reportage on Visit of PDRY President al-'Attas

Arrives With Delegation

JN2910092488 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Muscat, 29 Oct (WAKH)—PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas arrived in Muscat this morning on a 4-day official visit to Oman. His Majesty Sultan Qabus led those who received the PDRY president. Also present were the ministers, ambassadors, and senior Omani officials.

The PDRY president is accompanied on his visit, which comes at the invitation of Sultan Qabus, by a high-ranking governmental delegation that comprises Brigadier General Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, deputy prime minister and interior minister; Salim Muhammad Jubran, minister of fisheries; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, foreign minister; Dr 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Utham, industry, trade, and supply minister; Hassan Husayn, deputy director of the State Security; Colonel Muhammad Haytham Qasim; deputy chief of the General Staff; 'Abd al-Wasi' Salam, justice and religious trusts minister; and Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna, transport minister.

Makes Statement Upon Arrival

JN2910142688 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpts] At noon today, His Excellency PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas arrived in the country heading a high-powered delegation on a 4-day state visit to the Sultanate in response to an invitation by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. [passage omitted]

Upon arrival, the PDRY president issued a statement: My delegation and I would like to express profound delight to visit the sisterly Sultanate of Oman in response to an invitation by our brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to explore ways to develop ties in our best interests. We will discuss issues of common interest to our two countries and our region with a view to safeguarding security, stability, and sovereignty. We will also discuss Arab and international developments and see how we can support the struggle of our Palestinian Arab people and their mounting uprising in the occupied land.

His excellency's statement adds: We will discuss all new developments and ways to reinforce the struggle of our Palestinian people led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. We will take note of their legitimate, national right to liberate their territory, decide their future, and set up their independent state on their national soil.

The statement continues: We are extremely pleased that our visit comes after the end of the Iraq-Iran war, which imperiled regional security and stability and introduced pretexts for the foreign military presence in Gulf waters. The visit also coincides with an international climate favorable to defusing flashpoints around the world and opening up new areas of cooperation between nations of diverse social systems and to the peaceful resolution of regional and international problems, thus making it possible for nations to live in peace. As we visit this brotherly country with which we have historic relations, we are confident that our cooperation could open a new chapter in fruitful, brotherly cooperation. [passage omitted]

Holds Official Talks

JN3010142888 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] A session of official talks was held at the Al-'Alam Palace in Muscat at noon today between His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and his brother His Excellency Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium.

Attending the session on the Omani side were His Highness Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs; His Excellency Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, head of the palace office; His Excellency Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, interior minister; His Excellency Hilal ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs; His Excellency Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; His Excellency Salim ibn 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, minister of industry and commerce; His Excellency Hamud ibn 'Abdallah al-Harithi, minister of communications; His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah ibn Zahir al-Hana'i, minister of agriculture and fisheries; His Excellency Musallam ibn 'Ali Al Bu Sa'id, minister of state and governor of Dhofar; His Excellency Muhammad ibn Salim al-Hijiri, the Sultanate's ambassador accredited to the PDRY; and His Excellency Brigadier General Malik ibn Sulayman al-Ma'mari, deputy head of the palace's office.

The session was also attended by members of the official PDRY delegation accompanying his excellency the guest chairman.

His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, [YSP] Central Committee member and foreign minister of the fraternal PDRY, made a statement to journalists following the session of talks. He voiced great satisfaction with the fraternal talks which were held in a cordial atmosphere between His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and His Excellency Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The talks dealt with bilateral ties and the good outcome that

can result from the meeting. His excellency said the talks also reviewed the Arab situation and the need to exert efforts to attain further solidarity and cooperation among all fraternal Arab states. Also reviewed were the efforts to stabilize world peace and the economic and trade cooperation between Oman and the PDRY.

Asked about the agreement that will be signed tomorrow, Monday, his excellency said: This agreement will include all fields that serve the interest of both fratrernal countries. Following the official session of talks, his majesty the sultan and his honorable guest held a closed session of talks.

Minister Goes to Iran With Message for Khamene'i

JN3110072088 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Muscat, 31 Oct (WAKH)—Omani Petroleum and Minerals Minister Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari left Muscat for Tehran this morning on an official visit to convey a written message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. ONA said that Al-Shanfari will meet with Iranian Petroleum Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh to discuss the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the GCC permanent ministerial committee for petroleum cooperation, the current situation in the world oil market, and cooperation among OPEC and non-OPEC countries to return stability to the oil market.

New Envoy From Iran Presents Credentials

LD2710102688 Tehran IRNA in English 0951 GMT 27 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 27, IRNA—Iran's first ambassador to Oman after the Islamic revolution, Mohammad 'Arab, presented his credentials to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id Wednesday.

During the meeting Sultan Qabus spoke of the important role of the Islamic Republic in the Persian Gulf region and called for expansion of Tehran-Muscat ties.

'Arab, referring to the holding of Islamic Unity Week (24-29 Oct) initiated to promote Sunni-Shi'a understanding, said it was necessary for the two nations to strengthen cultural, historic and religious ties. Diplomatic ties between Iran and Oman was reduced to charge d'affaires level after the overthrow of the monarchy in 1979. Iraq's invasion of the Islamic Republic in 1980 and the support of regional Arab countries dimmed the possibility of improvement in relations. After several diplomatic shuttles last year, the two countries agreed to raise their ties to ambassador level.

Saudi Arabia

REUTER Report on 'Iranian Triangle' Denied

LD3010230888 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2214 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Oct (SPA)—A responsible source has denied a REUTER report from October quoting a book the agency said will be published under the title "The Iranian Triangle" by an Israeli journalist. The book claims that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pledged a certain sum and cooperated with other countries to bring about changes in the regime inside Iran. A responsible source told SPA that the entire report with regard to the Kingdom is untrue and fabricated in the whole and in details.

The source added that it is well-known that the Kingdom's policy disagrees with interference in the internal affairs of any country. It is also known that the constant Zionist campaigns against Arab and Muslim countries do not hesitate to create cheap lies to create trouble and friction between the countries, and this is not unlike its known methods of stirring up agitation and distortion.

Foreign Minister Receives Pakistani Counterpart

LD3010121688 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 30 Oct (SPA)—Pakistani Foreign Minister His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Khan arrived in Riyadh this morning. [passage omitted]

Later today Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met in his office at the ministry with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. The two men reviewed bilateral ties between the two countries and issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended, on the Saudi side, by Isma'il al-Shura, assistant under secretary at the Foreign Ministry in charge of political affairs, and Ambassador Ahmad Muhammad Mu'minah, head of the General Department for Asian Affairs at the Foreign Ministry; and on the Pakistani side by the delegation accompanying his excellency the foreign minister, and Mohammad Waliullah Khan Khashgi, Pakistani ambassador to the Kingdom.

AL-YAWM Calls Israel 'Mother of Terrorism'

JN2910152888 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 27 Oct 88 p 3

[Editorial: "Terrorism"]

[Text] There are always human devils who put their experiences at the disposal of evil. There have been terrorism and dwarfish anarchic forces that desire to

impose their backward convictions by force because they are incapable of dialogue. These forces cannot have confrontation in light. This is why they follow the ways of thieves and robbers and those who hide in darkness.

Terrorism means organized murder of innocents. Anyone who commits such acts is either an Israeli or believes in the bloody Zionist ideology as a way of life. This is because Israel is the mother of terrorism.

It is not a coincidence that several Zionist attacts were carried out yesterday by those who adopt the Zionist theory of action inside and outside Lebanon. There is a harmony among all acts of organized terrorism against innocent victims. This organized terrorism is backed by forces that are hostile to the Arab nation and Muslim unity. These forces—not tired of shedding the blood of innocents—are playing a serious role that constitutes an assassination of noble values of life.

Therefore, international action is necessary to trim the wings of bats. This is if the world has the desire to get rid of the organized crime, the "families" of terrorism, and its leader, the Zionist family. Salvation and peace cannot be achieved except through a final and resolute international action to eliminate the hotbeds of terrorism which inflict pain. When the number of orphans increases, and when terrorists carry out their bloody job to fight man, his civilization, and his aspirations for development, this action becomes a moral and security must on all peoples of the earth. If the world wants to build an ideal civilization, it must eliminate the destructive elements and their dens.

Foreign Minister Leaves for Geneva Negotiations

JN3010172988 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad for Geneva this evening at the head of Iraq's delegation to participate in the third round of negotiations between Iraq and Iran which will begin there tomorrow, Monday. He was seen off at the airport by Latif Nusayyif Jasim, culture and information minister; and the Foreign Ministry under secretaries.

Makes Arrival Statement

JN3110081488 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0630 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Geneva, 31 Oct (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed that Iraq has always struggled to achieve comprehensive peace. He said that the Iraqi delegation to the direct Iraq-Iran negotiations came to Geneva with good intentions.

In a statement to journalists upon arrival at Geneva airport last night, Tariq 'Aziz added that for the past 8 years Iran insisted on continuing the war until it was defeated militarily. Before this defeat, the cease-fire was impossible, 'Aziz added. He said that the cease-fire is an Iraqi accomplishment first and foremost. It is only the result of Iraq's political efforts and the legitimate struggle of the Iraqi people and Armed Forces.

Tariq 'Aziz said: Unfortunately, the Iranians have not shown—since the beginning of the direct negotiations in Geneva on 25 August and until now—sound understanding of the rules of peace nor reasonable understanding of peace. The Iranians see the cease-fire as a truce. They speak in the language of truce that was basically rejected by Iraq because Iraq believes that the cease-fire which was observed on 20 August was the first step to a peaceful, comprehensive, and just settlement incorporated in Resolution No 598 in letter and spirit.

'Aziz said that Iraq will continue to convince the Iranians that they should accept the real understanding of peace with Iraq and the other Arab countries. He added that the Iranians' understanding of peace aims to turn the Security Council resolution into an arena for political confrontation with Iraq instead of the military confrontation which they lost after 8 years of war.

'Aziz said: Resolution No 598 is a comprehensive plan for peace. It carries many concepts and meanings to enable the two countries to establish good neighborly relations, mutual respect of sovereignty, honest cooperation, and respect for the other party's legitimate rights. The resolution also lays down the bases for regional stability and security.

Answering a question by a journalist on the possibilities of success in the coming session of negotiations to begin today, Tariq 'Aziz said: I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic. This depends on the progress of the negotiations. If the Iranians' understanding of peace approaches that of the Iraqis then the negotiations will certainly succeed.

The Iraqi foreign minister said that the Iranian officials' statements do not show that they understand the requirements for peace. He said: The Iranians are still arrogant. They change the facts and do not admit that the cease-fire is not to intercept freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf but to dredge the Shatt al-'Arab—one of Iraq's essential and basic rights. If the Iranians insist on their stand at the negotiating hall, then we will remain at the same point where we stood in Geneva and New York. However, if they demonstrate an understanding of legitimate rights then progress can be reached.

Tariq 'Aziz pointed out the Iranians' attempt to postpone the issue of dredging the Shatt al-'Arab by announcing their agreement on this issue in the fourth paragraph of Resolution No 598. He said: The issue will be rediscussed and postponed for a long time. Iraq will not accept this because the Shatt al-'Arab issue was listed in the paragraph on the cease-fire at sea.

Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Geneva last night to lead the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the new round of direct negotiations between Iraq and Iran to begin at the Palace of Nations in Geneva today, Monday.

Perez de Cuellar To Discuss Framework of Talks

JN2910112188 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Geneva, 29 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi official to the direct Iraqi-Iranian negotiations has said that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will hold two separate meetings with the Iraqi and Iranian delegations on Monday. In a statement to INA, Iraqi delegation member 'Ismat Kittani said that the two meetings will be an opening to discuss issues related to the negotiations in order to define the general framework of these negotiations.

The third round of Iraqi-Iranian negotiations will begin at the UN headquarters in Geneva on Monday. The first round of negotiations was held in Geneva on 25 August and the second one-session round was held at the United Nationsh on 1 October.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, leads the Iraqi delegation to the negotiations while Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati leads the Iranian side.

UN Representative Kittani on Navigation, POW's

JN2810214688 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2048 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Geneva, 28 Oct (WAKH)—Iraq has asserted that freedom of navigation in the Gulf must be a firm and permanent issue, pointing out that Iran must not be allowed to put the subject aside at the current time so that it can search ships and obstruct navigation later.

In a statement today to INA, 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations and member of the Iraqi delegation to the Iraq-Iran talks, said that freedom of navigation is an indivisible part of the cease- fire. He also said: Refraining from searching ships in the Arabian Gulf, including ships of the Gulf littoral states, must be comprehensive and must include all merchant, civilian, and military ships. This is a matter on which concessions cannot be made.

Regarding the clearing of the Shatt al-'Arab, Ismat Kittani said: It is essential that the UN secretary general charge a neutral party with clearing the Shatt al-'Arab in the shortest possible time regardless of the legal status of the Shatt al-'Arab. Both sides, Iraq and Iran, must not only pledge not to hamper the process of clearing the Shatt al-'Arab, but they must cooperate with the UN secretary general in facilitating implementation. They must also consider any obstruction of this process a violation of the cease-fire.

Kittani said: The cease-fire must be comprehensive on land, in the air, and at sea. As for the cease-fire at sea, it must be based on two pillars, the first being the freedom of navigation in the Gulf, the second being the clearing of Shatt al-'Arab. After laying a firm and strong basis for the cease-fire, the second half of the first paragraph of the UN Security Council resolution can be discussed; namely, the withdrawal to the recognized borders and the exchange of POW's. Afterward, the paragraph on tackling all outstanding issues and other paragraphs can be discussed.

On the exchange of POW's, Kittani said that the first practical step in this direction must be taken after the other side agrees to determine the number of POW's, as there are still over 20,000 Iraqi POW's unregistered by the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] as announced by the ICRC itself.

Kittani said that the Iranian stand on the issue has remained ambiguous. He added: While Iraq offered a comprehensive plan announcing its acceptance of beginning the comprehensive and complete exchange of POW's, Iranian UN representative Mohammad Javad Mahallati described the Iraqi plan as being borrowed from an Iranian plan. Later, Rafsanjani announced Iran's rejection of this plan. Kittani went on to say that the exchange of POW's is a humanitarian issue and must be expedited.

Red Cross Plane Transports 25 POW's to Iran

JN3010103588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA)—A plane belonging to the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] left Baghdad this morning with 25 Iranian POW's released by Iraq on board. Thus, the number of sick Iranian POW's released unilaterally by Iraq has so far reached 645.

A number of these POW's voiced satisfaction with the humanitarian treatment accorded them during their captivity in Iraq. POW Jum'ah Bashit Farhan said: The treatment accorded to us by the Iraqis was good and humanitarian. Majid Mohammad Mahmud, another POW, said he received full and honest care and that he had not experienced even the slightest annoyance during his period of captivity.

Saddam, RCC Discuss Demobilization, Other Issues

JN3010124688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] His Excellency leader President Saddam Husayn chaired a joint meeting of the RCC and the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party today.

During the meeting, the upcoming session of direct talks to begin in Geneva tomorrow was discussed. The required instructions were given to the foreign minister. The RCC and the Regional Command affirmed Iraq's principled and firm stand expressed during all previous occasions, namely the one pertaining to the need to reach a comprehensive and durable peace in order to preserve Iraq's legitimate rights.

The RCC and the Regional Command asserted that Iraq will not allow the Iranian regime to deceive and procrastinate on the essential issues upon which the comprehensive and durable peace must be based. They also affirmed that Iraq will not yield to any kinds of pressure, despite the fact that it has deep faith in peace and the need to keep it.

The RCC and the Regional Command also discussed the responsibilities of the Popular Army and decided to stop recruiting new troops to this army and to demobilize those currently undergoing training in camps. Also, the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces was asked to coordinate with the commander in chief of the Popular Army to begin studying the demobilization of the Popular Army troops currently in service according to a plan that takes into account the military requirements and the political developments.

The RCC and the Regional Command also discussed some social phenomena and noted in particular the exaggeration in the exhibitionistic behavior noticed in the gatherings held for the recitation of Al-Fatiha or the opening chapter [Koranic verses recited to evoke God's mercy on the souls of the dead]. They also discussed the exaggerated amounts of money spent on these gatherings—a matter which led to the expansion of this phenomenon to sectors which cannot afford such expenditures. This seemed as if it were a tradition and a duty to be performed.

The RCC and the Regional Command adopted decisions binding to the party members and senior state officials up to the director generals asking them to avoid exhibitionistic behavior, to avoid exaggeration in spending on

these gatherings, and also to confine their behavior in this regard on modest ceremonies that are in harmony with the sanctity of the occasion. The presidential office will issue the relevant instructions in this regard.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Arrives 29 Oct

JN2910101488 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA)—A delegation comprising a number of assistants to U.S. congressmen arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq. The American congressional delegation's visit to Iraq falls is part of a tour of the Arabian Gulf region.

Delegation Leaves 31 Oct

JN3110133388 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA)—The delegation comprising a number of assistants to U.S. Congressmen left Baghdad today at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, the delegation was acquainted with Iraq's achievements through its visit to the Al-Nasr Fair for military and civilian industries of the Military Industrialization Organization and its meetings with Baha' al-Din Ahmad, deputy speaker of the National Assembly, and Mrs Manal Yunus 'Abd al-Razzaq, chairwoman of the General Federation of Iraqi Women.

The American delegation arrived here on Saturday in the course of an Arab tour.

Ministry Under Secretary Meets U.S. Official

JN2910111088 Baghdad Vocie of the Masses in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Nizar Hamdun, under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, held a round of talks with Peter Burleigh, director of Northern Gulf Affairs for the Department of State, in Baghdad last night. During the talks—attended by the chief of the First International Department at the Foreign Ministry—bilateral relations and the situation in the Arab region were discussed.

The U.S. official arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit of several days.

Trade Minister Receives U.S. Agriculture Official

JN3010143288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA)—An Iraqi minister reviewed with a U.S. official here today some aspects of economic ties between the two countries.

Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih met with Melvin Sims, associate administrator and general sales manager at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and his accompanying delegation. The U.S. delegation arrived here at dawn today on a visit lasting several days.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Cited on Iranian 'Terrorism'

JN3010142488 Baghdad INA in English 1130 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Baghdad, Oct. 30, INA—Iran has not abandoned terrorism and substantial pieces of evidence confirm that the ruling regime is insisting on the course of death, chaos and encroachment upon sovereignty of countries of the world," an Iraqi paper said.

AL-JUMHURIYAH paper said, in a commentary published here today, that statements were issued almost daily by this or that capital talking about a terrorist act committed by the Khomeynist regime, its agents or terrorist tools.

The paper stressed that the Tehran regime was training agents at "Manzariyeh" camp, near Tehran, to sabotage economic and political institutions of some countries opposing to the regime of death in Tehran. The Iranian regime was also assassinating leaders of the Iranian opposition or politicians in other countries, the paper remarked.

AL-JUMHURIYAH referred to the scandal that Turkish press and media organs highlighted over the past few days and gave details of the role played by Iran to torpedo relations with Turkey.

AL-JUMHURIYAH urged, in its commentary, for largely denouncing Khomeyni's conspiracies, besieging it politically and diplomatically, and imposing deterring economic sanctions against it till it abandoned once and for all its trade of death and terror.

4 Israelis Die in Bus Attack; Suspects Captured

Ambush 'Very Well Planned'

TA3010211588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] The affair of the bus in Jericho: It now turns out that five Molotov cocktails were thrown at an Egged No 961 bus. The incident took place at the Ibrahimiyah junction at the northern entrance to Jericho. Several bus passengers were wounded. There are no precise details yet.

Our correspondents Arye Gus and Karmela Menashe report that the casualties were evacuated by helicopter to Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. A curfew was imposed on the area. IDF forces are conducting extensive searches, and the chief of staff as well as other senior officers are present at the site.

A senior military source said that in the area are squads of local youths who get to the roads and place stones or other objects in order to slow down cars; when the cars do so the youths throw Molotov cocktails. The source noted that the ambush this time was very well planned.

Officials Comment on Attack

TA3110054988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Four Israelis—a mother and her three young children—have been killed in a petrol bomb attack near Jericho. They were traveling on an Egged bus from Tiberias to Jerusalem, on their way to a bar mitzvah in the capital.

The bus reached the northern entrance to the town and was than attacked from the roadside with petrol bombs. The entire bus was engulfed in flames and several of the passengers jumped from the windows to save themselves. There were 22 people on board the bus; 4 of them were killed and 5 wounded. [passage omitted]

The commander of the Central Command, Brigadier General 'Amram Mitzna', said that every effort was being made to protect buses, to protect the travel routes; but, he said, in this particular case the efforts had failed. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0505 GMT on 31 October carries an interview with Gen Mitzna' by Yosi Qoren in which Mitzna' says that the security forces have captured many detainees and hope that the squad members are among them.] [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, commenting on the attack, said that the killing must be answered with a crushing blow. He said it should be clear to all those involved that this type of action would lead only to disaster.

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said that everything would be done to bring the murderers to justice. He said the whole nation was united in anger and pain.

Shamir: Terrorism 'More Extreme'

TA3110061488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami "early this morning"—recorded]

[Text] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Prime Minister, this is the second large-scale attack in 10 days, following the car bomb attack near the Good Fence. Last night there was a murderous attack on a bus traveling on the outskirts of Jericho. Is terrorism changing direction? Is it becoming bolder?

[Shamir] The direction is the same, but it has grown more radical and extreme. This murderous attack indicates the depth of the hatred evinced by the murderers and their bosses and the horrors they are capable of committing. The main objective of these people—if they can be called human—is to burn to death as many Jews as possible, to the best of their vile ability.

I am convinced the security forces will find and capture the assassins. I hope the murderers, their bosses, and their supporters will immediately feel the serious reaction to their horrendous acts on their body and on their environment.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, last night you said that this horrifying act requires an appropriate response that would prove to the terrorists that they will be severely punished for such deeds. Is there a way to retaliate for such an act or strike back at the men who perpetrated it?

[Shamir] I do not need to give advice to the security forces, but there are ways to make the entire community feel the gravity of such deeds. The outcome will be the obliteration of this horrible trend. Our hearts grieve along with the family or families who have been hurt. We all share their bitter pain and wish the wounded a speedy recovery.

[Ben-'Ami] Thank you very much, Mr Prime Minister.

7 Squad Members Caught

TA3110063888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpts] The seven members of the squad that perpetrated the attack against the bus in Jericho last night have been captured. They were caught during the searches that immediately followed the Molotov cocktail attack on the bus, which killed a 27-year-old mother and her three children—aged 9 months, 2 and ½ and 3 and ½ years—and left another five people injured, one of them seriously. The father was also on the bus, but was saved. [passage omitted]

This morning, the IDF began uprooting the avenue of trees near Ibrahimiyah Junction, where the attack took place, with tractors. An IDF officer in the area has told

our correspondent Arye Gus that the entire area will be cleared to allow the free and secure flow of traffic. This has not been done despite previous attacks, because we wanted to permit the population to maintain a normal, quiet life, said the officer; the other side, however, abused this license. [passage omitted]

The curfew on Jericho will continue until after the investigation.

Major General 'Amram Mitzna', the commander of the Central Command, has told our correspondent that the bus was not protected or guarded by an escort. He explained that the IDF is in the process of securing the public transportation routes, but this process has not yet reached that road. At the same time, he emphasized that the traffic axis inside Jericho is secure.

He added that the buses that transport children from Judaea and Samaria settlements to their schools daily are protected and guarded. Gen Mitzna' noted the heroic behavior of the passengers on the bus. Some of them tried to extricate other passengers who remained trapped inside the bus.

Our correspondent reports that more than 100 Molotov cocktails have been hurled at Israeli vehicles in the Jericho area over the past few months.

Rabin: Civilians Targeted

TA3110073188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Telephone interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe on 31 October—recorded]

[Text] [Menashe] Mr Defense Minister, last night the most serious attack since the outbreak of the uprising in the territories occurred. Do you believe this is indicative of a new trend, or does it signify a new phase and radicalization in the use of firearms?

[Rabin] Indeed, as far as the use of firearms in general is concerned, yesterday's attack had particularly grave consequences. This was a very serious attack in and of itself, not only within the context of the attacks since the beginning of the uprising. I visited the site yesterday and saw the burned bus.

There is no doubt in my mind that the vile assassins meant to attack civilians. A military vehicle passed along the route only a short time before the bus passed. I am convinced that the people who threw the Molotov cocktails were already there, yet they did not attack the military vehicle. They must have waited with the aim of harming innocent Israeli civilians, whose sole crime was that they were Israelis.

This is an extremely grave incident, but I do not believe it marks a new stage. The murderers and their collaborators in Jericho and everywhere else will not go unpunished. Our arm will reach them. I believe that we have already captured some of those individuals who are either directly or indirectly involved in this abominable murder of a woman and her three tiny children.

[Menashe] The security forces have already detained dozens of political activists in the territories in a show of force, yet an attack that claimed four lives occurred yesterday.

[Rabin] Indeed, we stepped up our activity in view of the information that the murderous PLO and other organizations were planning to intensify their attacks on the eve of the Israeli and U.S. elections and of the possible convention of the council of PLO murderers. An IDF patrol passed 200 meters away from the scene of the attack on the bus as the bomb was being hurled. This explains the swift arrival of the security forces to assist in evacuating the casualties.

[Menashe] There have been previous Molotov cocktail attacks in the same place. Nonetheless, in the course of the uprising in the territories, Jericho has not been the scene of the most severe attacks.

[Rabin] Correct. This tragic and painful incident involving a horrible murder in the Jericho area was the result of an attack in which the means employed was the same as that which we have seen used rather frequently in the past—the only difference being that in the past the toll was not as heavy. The bus windows were open and the two bombs, or at least two of them, landed inside.

[Menashe] Will the instructions on opening fire change as a result of the attack?

[Rabin] We have standing orders on dealing with people who hurl Molotov cocktails. We consider such devices firearms. Consequently, every soldier is instructed to open fire with the aim of hitting and killing those who throw the bomb.

Jericho, with its 15,000 residents, is currently under curfew. Searches and detentions are being conducted, and the entire area on both sides of the route will be cleared of vegetation, which provided an accessible hiding place for the vile criminals.

[Menashe] Are the residents of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza secure when they travel along the roads?

[Rabin] I believe they are protected, although not absolutely. This is the same as the war against terror: full protection against it is impossible.

Paper Alleges Assassination Plot Against PLO
JN3010175888 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 29 Oct 88 pp 1, 17

[Text] AL-BAYAN has learned that the Zionist entity's leaders are becoming increasingly apprehensive about the important and leading role the PLO is assuming in the occupied territories through the Unified National Leadership of the Uprising.

Informed sources have stated that the Israeli leaders have decided to return to terrorism and asassinations to confront the PLO's growing influence.

AL-BAYAN has learned from reliable sources that the Mosad command, at the instructions of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, has prepared a comprehensive plan to assassinate PLO leaders, including PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The sources affirmed to AL-BAYAN that Zionist terrorist groups have left for various parts of the world, that their members carry forged Gulf passports, and that these groups are currently collecting information and monitoring movements.

These reliable sources supplied AL-BAYAN with the names of the leaders of the Zionist terrorist groups. They are: Colonel Rom Madolvi, General Omran Sineh, Colonel Urini Shuembi, Colonel Jarar Aldiver, Colonel Shiho Cordmeyer, and Colonel Winy [names as published].

Arab Journalists Targets for 'Preventive Arrest'
TA3010053888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Security forces have carried out widespread arrests over the past few days in Judaea and Samaria, as well as in East Jerusalem. Sources say the actions were taken as a preventive measure, fearing increased disturbances over the coming weeks. David Ze'ev reports:

The targets of what has been termed a preventive arrest campaign have included not only those who take part in the disturbances, but also those who spread the declarations. One major target has been journalists, including three from the East Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR and a reporter from AL-ITTIHAD, the mouthpiece of the RAKAH Party.

Others arrested included newspaper publishers and distributers, as well as activists in the professional unions. In all, dozens of people have been detained. According to family members, the detention orders are in effect for 10 days.

Defense sources say the arrests have been carried out for fear that the situation throughout the territories and in East Jerusalem could flare up on a number of occasions coming up. They include the Israeli elections this Tuesday, the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration on Wednesday, the U.S. presidential elections a week from Tuesday, and the convening of the PNC on November 12, which could include a declaration of a Palestinian state. [passage omitted]

Shamir, Peres, Rabin in Last TV Election Broadcast
TA3010215288 Editorial Report

Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew at 1935 GMT on 30 October airs the last election propaganda broadcast. It begins with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's 3-minute-long appeal to the nation on behalf of his Likud Party; continues with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's remarks at 1947 GMT; and ends at 2030 GMT with Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' appeal to the nation on behalf of the Alignment.

At 1935 GMT, in seeking the people's confidence, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir promises that the Likud "will put an end to the wild riots in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza with determination, firmness and without any hesitation." He says that the Likud will not allow Arabs to hurt Jews in our homeland, but at the same time, will tirelessly work for peace. Shamir adds that the Likud will not make dangerous concessions, nor will it follow "the adventurous path of an international conference which will force us to withdraw to the 1967 borders and to an 'Arafat state."

Shamir pledges that the Likud will follow the path of the Camp David accords, the path of direct negotiations which will lead us to autonomy for a "test period" and ultimately to a peace settlement. Shamir also talks of a free economy and free enterprise, of ties with the Jewish people around the world, and of immigration to Israel.

In his 2-minute-long address at 1947 GMT Rabin emphasizes the need for Israel to be a Jewish state and to have peace on its eastern border. He is therefore opposed to the annexation of the territories, noting that the Alignment, with his 4-year plan, is proposing the best opportunity "to break through and reach peace negotiations."

In his 3-minute-long appeal at 2027 GMT Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres comments on the election campaign, on Israel's achievements to date, and on his life long career as a politician. On behalf of the Alignment Peres undertakes "not to withdraw to the 1967 borders; to maintain a united Jerusalem; to start political negotiations at once and to bring its results to a national referendum; and to form an economic coalition for economic growth."

Editorial Views Possibility of Unity Government
TA3010113888 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Oct 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparing Ground for a Unity Government"]

[Text] Slowly but surely the cat is getting out of the bag. The two big parties have fallen in love with the idea of a unity government. They are willing to pay lip service to the election campaigns, but they are getting their tools and arguments ready for the day after, when the expected tie will, supposedly, force them to form a unity government.

A first clue to that was given to the public at the Peres-Shamir debate, when Peres actually said that he is willing to join a unity government while Shamir spoke vaguely of a broad-based government. Last night the two parties' spokesmen were more blatant. Both Nisim Zvili and Me'ir Shitrit spoke confidently of the post-elections tie, and of this leading to a unity government. Zvili added to this forecast another idea, namely a change in the election system that would break the tie 6 months later.

As in a series of political issues, here again emerges a dangerous process—a basically antidemocratic idea, compelled by certain conditions, turns into a fact and gets legitimized. A democracy that is not based on a power and position struggle between two major blocs loses its meaning, and turns into a new form of government that does not have a name yet because it is unprecedented in the history of the Western democracies.

This is not a national unity democracy; rather, this is the rule of the large political powers at the expanse of the Knesset's strength and status, the expense of the other parties, and at the expense of the public debate over positions and manners of action, which is the very breath of democracy. Both the Likud and the Alignment have discovered the advantages of the system: Through it they maintain the assets of ruling without facing serious criticism by the Knesset.

The argument blaming the public for the existence of a unity government is invalid. A poll published in our paper last Friday indicates that the public does not want such a government. Both parties should unequivocally declare that they would not join a unity government. Shim'on Peres should make clear that he prefers sitting in opposition and struggling for his party's positions to joining a unity government.

The idea raised by Zvili to change the elections method adds insult to injury by eliminating an antidemocratic situation through an antidemocratic system. The only solution would be the return to a single-bloc coalition and opposition system. This alone can return to the Israeli political system the soul it has lost.

Cabinet Holds Last Meeting Before Elections

TA3010093488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpts] In the Cabinet meeting today the defense minister, the police affairs minister, and the deputy chief of staff outlined last week's events in South Lebanon and in the territories. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that the Cabinet heard these reports in its capacity as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. [passage omitted]

The meeting lasted about an hour. At its conclusion the prime minister noted that it was the last session of this Government before the elections. He expressed his satisfaction that despite the election campaign, the Cabinet had held its meetings in good spirits and in a working atmosphere.

Polls Predict Elections Results

TA3110112788 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Oct 88 pp A1, 2

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Excerpt] The polls presented here were conducted by the following institutions: Dahaf, Decima, Modi'in Ezrahi, and The Israeli Institute. Dahaf and Decima conducted their polls according to representative samples last Thursday and Friday [27 and 28 of October]. The Decima prediction includes the results of a poll conducted in the Arab sector.

The poll by Modi'in Ezrahi, directed by Dr Rahel Yizre'eli, was conducted during the last week of October and does not include kibbutzim and settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. The poll by The Israeli Institute for Public Opinion and Consumption Habits [IIPO] was conducted by telephone over a representative sample compiled by Dr Moshe Barbi on Saturday and last night [29 and 30 October].

Party	Dahaf	Decima	Ezrahi	IIPO
Alignment:	40	42 plus	34	42
Likud:	40	38	44	39
MAPAM:	3	3 minus	3	2
Tehiya:	6	5 minus	7	7 minus
Citizens Rights Movement:	6	7 minus	7	6
National Religious Party:	4	4	5	4
SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim]:	4	4 minus	4	4 plus
HADASH [Democratic Front for Peace and Equality]:	6	5 plus	7	4
Center-Shinuy:	2	2	2	2

Party	Dahaf	Decima	Ezrahi	IIPO
Progressive List for Peace:	-	2 plus	-	2-3
United Torah Jewry-Agudat Israel:	2	1 plus	2	2
Tzomet:	2	3 minus	2	2 minus
Arab Democratic Party:	2 plus	1 minus	-	-
Moledet:	1	1	1	1-2
Haredi Union-Degel Hatora:	1	1 plus	1	1 plus
Memad:	1	1 minus	1	1 plus

French Daily Interviews Shamir on Issues

PM2810113888 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Oct 88 p5

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Charles Lambroschini and Stephane Marchand; date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Judging from your remarks, Mr Shamir, or from those of your adversary and foreign minister, Shim'on Peres, the 1 November general election seems likely to constitute a referendum on peace. Is this your assessment?

Answer: Yes, it is true. However, it is not a choice between peace or war with the Arabs. What is at stake is the choice of the most correct and appropriate road to peace. The difference of viewpoints between Shim'on Peres and me, between the Likud and Labor Parties, is very profound.

Question: Mr Peres and his party envisage at least a partial withdrawal from the West Bank. Why do you oppose this idea?

Answer: The Laborites' slogan is territorial compromise. In other words, they are willing to relinquish part of the territories under Israeli control since 1967 in exchange for peace with the Arabs. Hitherto, however, none of the possible Arab partners has been willing to accept this formula.

Even King Husayn, who is considered very moderate by many Israelis and who recently conducted a debate with Shim'on Peres on American television—even King Husayn demands that Israel evacuate all the territories gained in 1967. Nobody in Israel, however, accepts such a radical evacuation.

Question: Nevertheless last week King Husayn seemed to lend his support to Mr Peres when he said on ABC that he judged your adversary's stances "encouraging."

Answer: It is important to remember that in the future Husayn will be Israel's partner in peace negotiations. His involvement in the Israeli election campaign is therefore destructive and harmful. I disapprove of this unprecedented attempt to involve a foreign leader in Israeli domestic affairs. It is a sign of a lack of national pride. Those behind this initiative will bear full political responsibility for their action.

Return to Camp David [subhead]

Question: So what is your solution?

Answer: My idea, the Likud Party's idea, is to resume the negotiations envisaged by the Camp David accords. Originally it was a matter of giving the Palestinian populations under Israeli control since 1967 the means to manage their own affairs. Elections were supposed to permit the appointment of an administrative council with responsibility in every field except foreign policy and security matters.

Having established this legitimate representation of the Palestinian people, it should have been possible to extend negotiations to the Arab states that accept the Camp David accords and thus to reach an understanding on the permanent status of these territories. Unfortunately Egypt broke off the negotiations in 1982.

Some months ago Egyptian President Husni Mubarak confided in an interview with a Kuwaiti newspaper that he regrets the suspension of the talks with Israel because by taking the Camp David path it was possible to achieve major progress for the Palestinians. He also said that the negotiations were broken off under pressure from his "Arab brothers": I believe he had in mind the PLO and the Arab states that support the PLO. Now we are saying to the Egyptians: "Since you admit that you made a mistake in opting for a rupture, why not resume these negotiations?"

'Arafat Does Not Change

Question: How can a settlement be reached if Israel still refuses to negotiate with the PLO?

Answer: It is a matter of principle. We will never negotiate with the PLO because this organization does not want peace with Israel. The PLO's raison d'etre is Israel's destruction. We are willing to negotiate with all the Arab states, including the most extremist, because a government can evolve and change its policy.

However, an ideological movement such as the PLO cannot change its philosophy without ceasing to exist. If some day the PLO reaches the conclusion that it cannot destroy Israel, it will no longer have any reason to exist: It will have to decide to destroy itself.

Question: The fact remains that for many countries—and not only in the Arab world—the PLO does indeed represent the Palestinians.

Answer: Unless the Palestinians want to commit suicide, if they want to live in peace in Israel [as published], they must have a different representative than the PLO. Again the Camp David accords define the way to achieve this result.

Question: In recent months Yasir 'Arafat has frequently stated that he accepts all the UN resolutions on the Israeli-Arab conflict. He is therefore implicitly recognizing Israel's existence.

Answer: 'Arafat is only changing his formula to satisfy his European and American interlocutors. We know very well what 'Arafat and Abu Iyad and all their comrades are still telling the Arab governments. They are saying that they have not changed and that they will never change.

Their first step would be to create a Palestinian state within the borders that existed before the Six-Day War. This state would then serve as a base for continuing the struggle against Israel's existence. This is virtually the unanimous opinion in Israel, for that matter. Very few people in Israel consider it possible to negotiate with the PLO. The Labor Party leaders say so every day and, since the start of the campaign, every evening on their political advertising messages on television: "No, we refuse to negotiate with the PLO."

Question: There seems to be very broad support worldwide for an international conference on the Middle East. How can the deadlock be resolved, however, if the Arabs reject that which you accept—the Camp David process—and you reject that which they accept, namely, the international conference.

Answer: It is not surprising that the PLO accepts an international conference. It is the best possible forum for 'Arafat and that within which he would have the greatest influence, because the majority of participants in such a conference would be against Israel. The Israelis have no reason to face a tribunal whose verdict is known in advance.

States that have suffered military defeat can be forced to participate in an international conference. Israel is not in this position. We therefore demand direct negotiations, whose course was defined at Camp David and which alone can permit the attainment of an agreement and peace. True, it will not be easy but it is the only way. I see no other. We will never accept an international conference.

Question: You said that once reelected, you will end the intifada, the "stone-throwers' uprising," in the West Bank and Gaza. However, it is almost a year since the uprising began and your government has still not succeeded in ending it. What would your new solution be?

Answer: I have never said that I would put an end to the intifada the moment I was reelected. However, I am sure that the majority of the Palestinian population are willing to renounce this violence because many of the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria, and elsewhere can see that it is not leading anywhere. Many people realize that violence will never make Israel give way.

Following the Likud Party's victory everyone in the Arab world and here in the territories will realize that there will no longer be any chance of organizing an international conference or of creating a Palestinian state. Then all these people will decide that they must adopt a responsible attitude and accept negotiations.

Question: Do you not believe that the intifada is a different kind of movement—a new expression of the frustrations of a people who see no political prospects ahead, after 20 years of foreign occupation?

Answer: The intifada is an extension of anti-Israeli terrorism. It is an extension of the Arab's war on Israel, a struggle begun 40 years ago and which has already cost us five wars. The Arabs have also tried terrorism to achieve their ends. The intifada is an extension of this struggle. It must be viewed within this historical perspective. The intifada is a nationalist fight which threatens Israel's existence in the long term.

Question: After the elections would you agree to replace your existing coalition on the Left with the Laborites with a coalition on the Right—for instance with the Rebirth Movement, which advocates the West Bank's annexation?

Answer: A coalition with the Rebirth Movement is not impossible.

Question: But that party demands the West Bank's annexation.

Answer: It does not demand it as a condition for participation in a coalition government. We oppose annexation because we are loyal to the Camp David accords. According to the accords reached in 1978, the future of these territories must be determined by negotiations, not by unilateral acts.

Question: Do you only envisage a Likud Party victory or do you envisage the possibility of another coalition government with Shim'on Peres?

Answer: I would prefer a Likud Party victory. Following this victory and depending on the election results, we will see how to form a coalition.

Sharon Outlines Plan To 'Eliminate' Uprising
TA3110095288 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Oct 88 p A4

[Report by Ilan Shehori]

[Text] Last night, Minister Ari'el Sharon, in an elections rally he held in the Lakhish District moshavim, detailed his plan to eliminate the intifada [uprising]. He made his remarks after being prevented by the Likud elections headquarters from detailing his plan in the framework of the Likud's propaganda broadcasts on television.

Last night Sharon presented a formula to eliminate the intifada: The IDF must try to reduce the number of reservists serving in the territories, and employ only small, special units whose major job would be hitting the leaders of the uprising. Sharon claimed that most IDF units should resume their routine training program.

He reiterated an attack on Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin saying: "He should have been fired from the Cabinet a long time ago for letting the intifada thrive for so long." According to him, Rabin's firing was not carried out because of the coalition between the Likud and the Alignment.

UK, Ireland Would Not Recognize PLO Government
TA3010103888 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 30 Oct 88 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Yehuda Avner, the Israeli ambassador to Britain and Ireland, who is currently winding up his tenure, was promised by the prime ministers of Britain and Ireland that the two countries would not recognize a Palestinian government-in-exile, if one were established.

Ambassador Avner received these promises in the farewell meetings he held before leaving his post. Britain is one of the few European countries which refuse to maintain ministerial contacts with the PLO as long as the latter does not change its stands. Nevertheless, Britain has embargoed arms sales to Israel since the Lebanon war, on the pretext that the IDF has not withdrawn from Lebanon. [passage omitted]

'Uncertainty' Affecting Tourism From UK
TA3010122088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Some 1,600 delegates of ABTA, the Association of British Travel Agents, tomorrow start their annual convention in Jerusalem. Last year 185,000 British tourists came to Israel, but so far in 1988, there has been a 6 percent drop in British visitors to Israel, as a result of the disturbances in the territories. Originally, some 3,000 were due to attend the ABTA convention, but the PLO reportedly exerted pressure on delegates not to come. Reporter Harley Braidman asked British Tourism Minister John Lee how he assessed the effects of the pressure:

[Begin recording] [Lee] Well, it is difficult to gauge. Certainly, I am aware indirectly from the media that there has been some pressure brought, but what proportion of the reduction numbers is due to that type of pressure or threat of boycott or similar, and what proportion is due to the overall uncertainty and unease about the security situation and the scenes that we see on our television screen, is really impossible to gauge or judge.

[Braidman] What effect, do you think, the disturbances in the territories have had on British tourism to Israel?

[Lee] Well, it's bound to have had an effect, because the situation, as far as we are concerned in the United Kingdom, what we see on our television screens—probably at the present time maybe every second or third night on our main national television—news films of the disturbances and the reactions, and obviously, in human terms, it is a very, very sad situation.

[Braidman] What do you think Britain and Israel can do to promote more tourism between the two countries? Do you see room for more joint ventures?

[Lee] I certainly see scope for joint promotions and joint efforts, but we tend to encourage a greater degree of involvement and a greater initiative from what we term the private sector, than the state, as it were. That is what I will be doing when I return to London, will be to encourage certain of the private sector companies to think increasingly about the opportunities that do exist. [end recording]

Arms Deals, Contacts With Ethiopia Examined
TA3010105588 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Oct 88 p 2

[Report by Smadar Peri]

[Text] A high-ranking Israeli delegation, which has recently paid a clandestine visit to Ethiopia, achieved an agreement with the Ethiopian heads of state that 3,000 Ethiopian Jews, whose families live in Israel, will be granted exit visas for Israel.

The Arab weekly KUL AL-'ARAB, published in London, has dedicated its last issue's front page story to the exposure of the alleged contacts between Israeli delegations and representatives and the Ethiopian regime's high echelons. The Arabic weekly reveals that in the last year, the Ethiopian chief of staff made three clandestine visits to Israel, where he discussed the supply of arms to his country.

According to KUL AL-'ARAB, Israeli military experts train the Ethiopian troops in the use of light and heavy weapons and in defense against sudden attacks. The

paper notes that Ethiopia is concerned about the possibility of attack by the Sudanese and the neighboring Eritrean armies [as published].

KUL AL-'ARAB further states that having learned of the Israeli military experts' presence in Ethiopia, the Sudanese authorities appealed to Egypt, requesting its intervention to reduce the Israeli military presence in Ethiopia.

The paper adds that senior IDF officers, accompanied by senior Foreign Ministry officials, secretly visited Ethiopia during the year. The Foreign Ministry officials probed the possibility of resuming diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, which—according to the article—may happen "soon," after the two countries establish channels of cooperation based on "mutual understanding".

According to the weekly, Israel supplies Ethiopia with light and medium weapons and with antitank artillery.

Ethiopian Agriculture Minister To Visit Negev

TA3010094488 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Oct 88 p 1

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] The Ethiopian agriculture minister arrived in Israel a few days ago. He is visiting the city of Beersheba.

The minister will tour the Negev, visit the Sede Boqer Seminar, and inspect the agricultural development methods employed in the desert.

Yesterday the minister was photographed with Labor Party activists in the Beersheba hotel of Ne'ot Hamidbar.

Eban Meets With Yugoslav Officials in Belgrade

TA2810193588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Today, in Belgrade, Knesset Member Abba Eban met with the SAWPY [Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia] secretary and with his counterpart, the chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly. This evening he planned on meeting the Yugoslav foreign affairs minister.

Abba Eban told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that in both the SFRY and Czechoslovakia, which he visited earlier this week, his interlocutors wondered at the fact that the Middle East is the only area of tension in the world where no progress toward a settlement has been registered. His interlocutors also expressed the hope that such progress will indeed be made after the elections in Israel and the United States. Eban called upon the two host countries to progress toward normal relations with Israel.

Hungary Said Interested in 'Close Ties'

TA3110105488 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Oct 88 p B4

[Report by correspondent in Europe Sha'ul Ben-Hayim]

[Text] Hungary is interested in maintaining close agricultural ties with Israel. It wishes to obtain know-how related to breeding cattle for milk and meat products. It is also interested in Israel's knowledge in irrigation methods, as well as in poultry breeding equipment.

The Hungarian Agriculture Ministry hopes to be able to sell grain to Israel. These remarks were made by Dr. Gusztav Raisz, the Hungarian deputy agriculture minister, in a conversation he held with Nahum Gan, the agricultural attache who visited Hungary upon entering his new position.

This is an additional duty to Gan's serving as agricultural attache to the FRG.

Upon his return, Gan said that the Hungarian Agriculture Ministry has already appointed an official to deal with ties with Israel. During his stay in Hungary, Gan toured ranches and other agricultural enterprises.

Export Contracts Worth Over $2 Billion Signed

TA3010062388 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Israeli Aircraft Industries [IAI] has recently signed export contracts worth over $2 billion. Our army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky reports that these are the largest contracts ever signed by Israeli military industries. It involves the export of airborne systems and related equipment. These contracts ensure full, long-term employment for IAI workers. The Defense Ministry spokesman refused to confirm or deny this report.

Our correspondent has also learned that IAI's exports resulting from old contracts will amount to over $1 billion this year. The size of these exports will be only $60 million less than what was predicted before the cancellation of the Lavi project, despite the fact that 5,000 workers were laid off.

Unemployment Reaches 7 Percent in September

TA3010122788 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew30 Oct 88 p 25

[Report by Gad Li'or]

[Excerpt] The number of the unemployed in Israel rose significantly in the months of July through September and now has reached some 7 percent of the total Israeli labor force. This is shown by data published by the Manpower Planning Authority in the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

In the first half of 1988 the number of unemployed in the country hovered around 5-6 percent. It seems that the recent dismissal wave in factories that have encountered financial difficulties accounts for the increase in the unemployment figure.

The number of those receiving unemployment pay rose from the beginning of 1988 by 40 percent and last month stood at some 28,000 people as opposed to 20,000 in January.

It is worth noting that a similar unemployment rate was noticed in Israel in the first half of 1986—soon after the new economic plan was implemented. [passage omitted]

Balance of Payments Gap Narrows by 15 Percent

TA3110093588 Tel Aviv THE NATION in English 31 Oct 88 p 11

[Text] The gap in the balance of payments narrowed by 15 percent to $600 million in the first six months of the year from the year-earlier period.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, imports of goods and services increased by 7 percent to $10.1 billion. Exports rose more rapidly, by 10 percent, to $7.6 billion. Capital transfers into the country reduced the net spread. The foreign debt at the end of June totaled $18.7 billion.

Jordan Allows Arab Pilgrims Through to Mecca

TA3010063588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 30 Oct 88

[Text] Jordan has allowed another large group of Israeli Arab pilgrims to leave for Mecca. 'Amos Gilbo'a, the prime minister's Arab affairs adviser, told our correspondent Yo'el Dar that an agreement has been reached with Jordan, with the knowledge of Saudi Arabia, according to which the members of the group will be allowed to leave for Mecca not only by bus, but also by plane.

They will also be allowed to remain in Jordan for a few days after the pilgrimage. Subscription for the group will start today and last for 2 weeks. The group will leave for Jordan early next year and from there go to Saudi Arabia.

IDF Spokesman on Death of Lebanese Resident

TA3010052288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] The UN Command in southern Lebanon is looking into the circumstances of the death of the Majdul Zun resident who was killed over the weekend by IDF shots on the security zone border. The village residents say the man was killed by IDF soldiers. A friend who was with him was taken by the IDF for interrogation.

In answer to a question by our correspondent Hayim Hecht, the IDF spokesman confirmed that over the weekend IDF soldiers opened fire at two suspicious figures on the border in the western sector of the security zone. It emerged from interrogation of the man who was picked up that the two were not connected to terrorist organizations, and he was subsequently released. Regret has been expressed by the IDF over the death of the Majdal Zun resident. The IDF spokesman emphasized that terrorists are active in the area of the incident.

Detentions, General Strike Reported in Territories

5 Wounded in Gaza Strip

TA2810191888 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Another three residents were wounded in the Gaza Strip this evening in the course of disturbances. One was wounded in Khan Yunus and two in the Al-Nusayrat refugee camp. Two youths were wounded earlier in Khan Yunus during disturbances which developed after the Friday prayers. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that most refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, as well as neighborhoods in Gaza and Rafah, are subject to a curfew.

IDF Uses Tear Gas

TA2910085088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Roadblocks made of large boulders were placed overnight on the road leading from Jabal al-Mukabar near Jerusalem toward Silwan. Arriving on the scene this morning, a police force encountered resistance from youths in the area and dispersed them with the help of tear gas. This is reported by our correspondent Yosi Qoren.

Strike Marks Massacre

TA2910101088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] A general strike is being observed today in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip to mark the massacre in Kafr Qasim at the beginning of the 1956 Sinai campaign [in which 43 Arab villagers were killed by Israeli security forces].

The strike was called by the pro-PLO Unified National Command and Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that disturbances and stone-throwing incidents have been reported in several locations.

Injuries Reported During Strike

TA2910144788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Four rioters were wounded by IDF fire in the Gaza Strip today, three in the Al-Mughazi refugee camp and one in Rafah. Arab sources report additional injuries. Our correspondent Arye Gus notes that riots and

stoning incidents took place at other places in the territories as well. A general strike is being staged in the territories today to mark the beginning of the 1956 Sinai campaign and the massacre at Kafr Qasim.

Several dozen Arabs were detained in northern Israel on suspicion of having hurt or attempting to hurt residents suspected of collaborating with the authorities. At least eight were detained under court orders. The 'Akko magistrates' court ordered the detention until the end of legal proceedings of two Arabs charged with distributing a leaflet which calls for harming collaborators.

5 Wounded in Nabulus Area Riots

TA2910152188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Five rioters were wounded by IDF fire in the village of Rujayb near Nabulus. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that today riots also took place at the Balatah, Al-Jalazun, and Ayda refugee camps.

This afternoon a stone was thrown at a cab with an Israeli license plate in the Shu'fat neighborhood north of Jerusalem. Its driver, an East Jerusalem Arab, sustained slight eye injuries. This is reported by our correspondent Yosi Qoren.

15 Wounded; Detentions Made

TA2910194588 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Military sources report that 15 Arab residents were wounded today by IDF soldiers' fire in Samaria and the Gaza Strip. Arab sources report, however, that the number of wounded is higher. [passage omitted]

Early yesterday morning police and security forces detained about 15 Arabs, residents of East Jerusalem and surrounding villages. Some were journalists and others were activists in various Arab trade unions. Our correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov has learned that these are preventative detentions intended to make life difficult for Arab activists before the upcoming PNC meeting.

More on 'Preventive Detentions'

TA3010055088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] During the last few days security forces have conducted preventive detentions in Judaea, Samaria, and East Jerusalem. The security forces have detained dozens of people, including journalists and trade union activists. Our correspondents Arye Gus and Yosi Qoren report that the detainees include three AL-FAJR journalists; a correspondent of AL-ITTIHAD, RAKAH's organ; and other correspondents based in Nabulus and Ramallah. Also detained were newspaper distributors. It was learned from the detainees' families that the detention is for 10 days.

Security sources fear riots in the coming weeks due to the following events: elections in Israel and the United States, the anniversary of the Balfour declaration [marked on 2 November], the PNC meeting, and the possible declaration of a Palestinian state.

Restrictions on Election Day

TA3010200888 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday to traffic to Israel. Reporters will not be allowed in the territories except when accompanied by an IDF spokesman.

Our army affairs correspondent reports that disturbances are expected in the territories on Tuesday, election day, and on Wednesday, 2 November, the anniversary of the Balfour declaration. It was decided to adopt these measures in order to prevent an increase in disturbances. During these 2 days the IDF will reinforce its units in the territories.

Curfews End in Gaza Strip

TA3010062288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] In the Gaza Strip, curfews have been removed from all refugee camps, with the exception of Al-Mughazi.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this morning residents of the Gaza Strip have left for work in Israel.

1 Killed, Several Injured 30 Oct

TA3010173288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] One person was killed and approximately 10 were injured today in riots in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that Bishara Abu Sa'da was killed this morning in Bayt Sahur in a clash with soldiers at the end of Sunday mass.

Military sources say an initial debriefing shows that an IDF patrol was attacked with stones. Bishara Abu Sa'da was wounded by the soldiers' gunfire and later died. The security forces clamped a curfew on the town.

Quoting military sources, our correspondent reports that six people were wounded in the Gaza Strip. [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1700 GMT on 30 October adds that "a curfew was clamped on the Al-Mughazi refugee camp in the Gaza Strip."] Arab sources report 12 people wounded in Gaza and at least 5 others wounded in Judaea and Samaria.

W. Bank Youth Reported Killed

TA3010202088 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Arab sources claim that a youth was killed in the village of Rujayb near Nabulus yesterday. Army sources, however, claim to have no knowledge of this incident. [passage omitted]

Firebomb Thrown in E. Jerusalem

TA3010164588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Stones were thrown at two No 164 buses at the central bus station near Damascus Gate in East Jerusalem this afternoon. Also, a bottle containing flammable material was thrown at a bus parked in the station. Our correspondent Yosi Qoren reports that the bottle hit the rear door of the bus, but did not ignite. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.

Further Stonings in Jerusalem

TA3110090088 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] There were several disturbances in East Jerusalem over the past hour. The Bank Hapoalim branch on Al-Zahra Street was pelted with rocks and a window was shattered. Our police affairs correspondent Shlomi Stein reports that over the past few months, the windows of this branch have been smashed several times.

A No 27 Egged bus was stoned as it was passing the U.S. consulate in East Jerusalem. The windshield was smashed. Several passengers were slightly injured.

Settlers Attempt to Fell Trees

TA3110100288 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT31 Oct 88

[Text] This morning, Israeli settlers from Gush Qatif tried to saw down trees near the Gaza Strip's main highway. The trees were in the vicinity of refugee camps from which stones have recently been thrown at Gush Qatif settlers. The settlers' operation was terminated by the security forces. Gaza District police have launched an investigation.

A wounded inhabitant of the Jabalyah refugee camp was brought to Al-Shifa' Hospital in Gaza this morning. He was injured in one of his legs by a plastic bullet while an IDF patrol was dispersing rioters. Our correspondent in the south 'Ezra Yanuv updates that quiet prevails in other Gaza Strip places.

Commentary on Meaning of 'Uprising' Leaflets

TA3010164788 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Oct 88 p 13

[Commentary by Re'uven Pedatzur: "Do Not Ignore the Written Word"]

[Text] Since December 1987 and for the first time since the 6-Day War the policy and life-style of the population of the territories is being determined by the written word. Both the numbered intifada [uprising] leaflets signed by the Unified National Command and, to a lesser extent, those of Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement, set the pace of everyday life. As a result, the leaflets have become the operational "working paper" of the IDF, the Civil Administration, and the Shin Bet.

The intifada leaflets contain very valuable information which, if systematically analyzed, could help understand the processes and moods affecting the population of the territories and, what is no less important, those affecting the PLO leadership.

In the rush of events and due to misconceptions, the defense establishment confined itself to dealing only with the practical aspect of the leaflets. If a leaflet calls for staging a strike, holding a demonstration, or closing of shops, troops are deployed to thwart those designs and to prevent developments which ultimately might lead to violence.

This is all very nice, but such a limited interpretation of the leaflets fails to take in the overall picture. After all, the intifada as a sociopolitical phenomenon can be dealt with effectively only when one knows the sources, motives, and intentions of its leaders. An attempt is being made to interpret the leaflets and understand their significance by Dr Sha'ul Mish'al of Tel Aviv University who is working on a book on this subject that is due to be released soon.

The most prominent characteristic of the intifada leaflets is the fact that they are based on consensus. They represent all the factions taking part in the political game in the territories and, to a great extent, therein lies their success.

The contents of the leaflets are approved by PLO headquarters and reflect its political viewpoints. Therefore, understanding of the political intentions prescribed by the PLO offices in Tunis, with the harsh words denouncing Israel, is a prerequisite for a proper political preparedness for Israel. Even the defense minister realizes that truncheons and plastic bullets are the first stage on the way to dialogue.

The leaflets represent the Palestinian "national camp" which the PLO is trying to lead toward a possible solution to the problem of the Palestinian people. The struggle with Israel is perceived by this camp as a national conflict which can only be solved through

political means. As the PLO sees it, the solution lies in the establishment of a Palestinian state, and it is becoming clear that what they mean is a state founded in the territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The latest leaflet distributed over the weekend, on the eve of the Israeli elections, specifically states that that the objective is the establishment of a state in the areas of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza.

The leaflets show that the PLO recognizes the limits of its power. This is a painful recognition that has made the organization sober up from its illusions and take action toward attaining the possible. This is the reason why the leaflets do not push the struggle of the inhabitants to what would be perceived by Israel as the point of no return.

This is also the reason why they have managed to curb the use of firearms so far. The demands posed on Israel are of a pragmatic nature: pulling the troops out of the cities, eliminating the detention camps, releasing the detainees, lowering the tax burden, and so on and so forth.

Those who refuse to regard the leaflets as a sign that the PLO perceives the intifada as an attempt to attain a dialogue—notwithstanding the fact that this is being done by stones and firebombs—will probably dwell on the harsh words included in the leaflets.

Indeed, it is not such a great pleasure to read about "Rabin, the hangman," "Shamir, the gnome," "settlers, herds of barbarians devoid of any human feelings," or "the Israeli authorities are Nazis." However, a coolheaded analysis of the leaflets will show that this language and the practical demands from Israel have nothing in common.

The Hamas leaflets are far more extreme. They are drafted by the religious leadership in the Gaza Strip whose hardcore members consist of the Islamic Mujama', a movement established in 1978 with the tacit approval of the Israeli authorities. At that time, narrow-minded tactical thinking led policymakers in the territories to decide to raise the prestige of the Islamic Mujama' in the hope that it would come at the expense of the PLO and would downplay the Palestinian issue in the eyes of the inhabitants. The Hamas leaflets are drafted and distributed mostly in the Gaza Strip with some distribution in Judaea and Samaria. Their main influence is felt in the southern parts of the West Bank.

An analysis of these leaflets shows that their authors perceive the struggle with Israel as a religious war and, consequently, as a war continuing to the bitter end. This is not a struggle on the national level, and the Palestinian nation is not a very significant component in the ideology of the Hamas leadership. Their objective is the establishment of an Islamic state over all of Israel's territory. Israel is compared to a spreading cancer threatening the entire Muslim world.

Their wording is much more straightforward than that of the leaflet of the Unified National Command. "The Jews are the sons of Satan who corrupt the land... The Jews are the brothers of monkeys, the murderers of prophets, bloodsuckers, warmongers... The crimes of the Israelis are worse than those of the Nazis because they have buried people alive," and so on and so forth in the same vein.

As far as the PLO is concerned, the message conveyed from the leaflets of the religious leadership poses a challenge to the entire national edifice it has built over the past 25 years. A religious movement with a serious grip on the population of the territories might put in question the right of the PLO to be the national and secular representative of the Palestinian people.

This is the reason for pressure being exerted by PLO supporters in the territories to find a political solution before it is too late and the PLO loses ground to the religious movement.

After 300 days of the intifada, it seems that the time has come for policymakers to sober up from their illusions which are based on the experience of the first 20 years of the occupation. Based on the assumption that the wheel cannot be turned back and that the situation prior to December 1987 will never return, which is probably understood by all those dealing with the issue of the territories, Israel must choose between the lesser of two evils.

The choice is between the PLO and the religious leadership. There is no third alternative, and ignoring this fact will not serve Israel's interests in the territories.

Secretary of Defense Carlucci Visits Amman

Arrives With Delegation

JN2810185488 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci and Mrs Carlucci arrived in Amman this evening on a visit to Jordan lasting several days during which he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and a number of senior officials. He will also head the U.S. side to the meetings of the Joint Jordanian-U.S. Military Committee.

Carlucci was welcomed at the airport by Staff Field Marshal al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; Staff General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff; the secretary general of the Royal Court; their wives; a number of aides to the chief of staff; the U.S. ambassador in Amman; and a number of high-ranking officers of the Armed Forces. [Passage omitted]

The U.S. secretary is accompanied by a delegation including the U.S. assistant secretary of defense, the U.S. assistant deputy secretary of defense, and a number of high-ranking U.S. officers.

Begins Joint Meetings

JN2910152088 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Amman, 29 Oct (PETRA)—Meetings of the Joint Jordanian-U.S. Military Committee began at the Armed Forces General Command this morning.

Attending the committee's meetings on the Jordanian side were Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister and defense minister; Staff Marshal al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Armed Forces commander in chief; and Staff General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff. Attending them on the U.S. side were Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, his assistant, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and members of the delegation accompanying the U.S. secretary of defense. They discussed some joint issues and aspects of cooperation between the two countries. The general situation in the region was also reviewed. The guest secretary and his delegation listened to a military briefing on the Armed Forces' establishment and development.

The Armed Forces commander in chief and the chief of staff and his aides received the U.S. secretary of defense when he arrived at the Armed Forces General Command building. A group of the guard of honor saluted the guest, and the Royal Jordanian and U.S. national anthems were played. The guest minister reviewed the guard of honor.

The Armed Forces commander in chief accompanied the U.S. secretary of defense and the accompanying delegation on a visit to the 12th Royal Mechanized Division. They listened to a briefing by the division's commander on the military and strategic character of the area and its historic importance.

Meets With King Husayn

JN2910162288 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. They reviewed relations between Jordan and the United States. His Majesty King Husayn explained the situation in the region and the efforts to entrench the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran as well as the need to attain a comprehensive peace, abandon the idea of war, and conclude an agreement securing nonaggression and noninterference between the two coutnries.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister and defense minister; the Royal Hashemite Court chief; the court minister; the Armed Forces commander in chief; Mr Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense; the U.S ambassador in Amman; and members of the delegation accompanying the guest secretary.

Talks With Al-Rifa'i

JN3010121988 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister and defense minister, received in his office this morning Frank Carlucci, U.S. secretary of defense. They discussed developments in the Middle East and relations between the Kingdom and the United States. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying the guest secretary.

King Husayn Visits SAWT AL-SHA'B, AL-DUSTUR

JN3010211688 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Today his majesty the king visited the offices of SAWT AL-SHA'B newspaper. His majesty expressed his admiration of the editorial standard of the paper and praised the work of the staff. His majesty urged them to maintain the defense of the truth and contribute to the Kingdom's development and to help achieve its national goals.

The newspaper director general pledged continued efforts by the staff to work for such progress. The newspaper's editor praised his majesty's pan-Arab stands, especially toward the Palestinian uprising and the Iraq-Iran war.

His majesty was greeted upon arrival at the newspaper by the prime minister, the chief of the royal court, the minister of court, and the minister of information.

His majesty also visited the offices of AL-DUSTUR newspaper. While there, his majesty called on the staff to defend the truth and maintain the newspaper's credibility in serving the Arab nation. His majesty pointed to the great responsibility of Jordan's press and asked them to maintain their role in promoting national development.

The director general of AL-DUSTUR praised his majesty's efforts in serving the Arab causes. His majesty was received by the general director, the editor in chief, and senior editors of the daily.

Discusses Pan-Arab Issues

JN3110110988 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 31 Oct 88 pp 1, 17

[Excerpts] Amman—SAWT AL-SHA'B—His Majesty King Husayn graciously visited the offices of SAWT AL-SHA'B newspaper yesterday and met with its staff, which was delighted by this honor and initiative by the leader of the homeland. [passage omitted]

His majesty answered a number of questions on pan-Arab issues. [passage omitted] Answering a question on his majesty's statement a few days ago [to the London-based newspaper AL-HAYAH], on a new formula for joint Arab action in the next phase, the most important contents of this formula, and the response to the idea of convening an Arab summit or any Arab meeting on a high level, his majesty said:

We are holding continous contacts with our brothers in the Arab homeland. Our brothers' concerns are our concerns and their hopes are our hopes. The focal point is that the current Arab situation should not continue. Although we view with respect and appreciation the existing institutions in the Arab homeland, joint action must be reconsidered and the highest level of accord and reconciliation, cooperation and coordination must be achieved.

Actually, the formula we proposed is not specific. However, we proposed the European example. The European nations have experienced two world wars in this century. Despite dissimilarities in the systems of government, populations, and magnitude, and potential of these nations, they had a moderate start but later managed to get where they are now. It is expected that within a short period of time—perhaps several years—the European situation will enable the Europeans to become a major power in the world.

In our Arab homeland we can think and act in the direction of achieving our long-cherished Arab aspirations in confronting challenges and dangers. We are dutybound to confront any dispute and any diverse viewpoints. We will continue our efforts to close ranks and unify stands.

We are trying to receive the answer soon. I wish the meeting would take place on a summit level. We are cooperating with the Arab brothers who believe in the necessity of holding such meetings on their scheduled dates. I also hope that these meetings will be annual, institutionalized, agreed upon, and binding conferences. In such conferences, everyone should be committed to discussing all issues and problems and to bringing views together as much as possible. At the same time, we will naturally have more active contacts with the Arab brothers within a wider framework in the next phase.

Despite the limited size of our country, we will try to be in a position which makes us capable of serving the Arab march. This is because we are trusted. Everyone is now convinced that our only aspiration or objective is the welfare of the Arab nation. This is a trust we hold. We are fulfilling it as a duty in return for which we ask for no thanks. We will be working harder in the service of the objectives of all our Arab brothers throughout the Arab homeland.

We will not shirk our responsibility. We will continue to back and support our brothers. When we return to the process of construction to which we aspire, circumstances will be easier and the atmosphere purer so that construction will take place on solid bases after the disappearance of all reasons for skepticism because our only aspiration and objective is that our brothers be able to regain their rights and homeland. We are the nearest people to them.

I cannot elaborate, but we continuously support Arab action. Future relations will not be relations among persons or leaderships, but we want cooperation to have the shape of a pyramid and we want everyone in the Arab homeland to be able to feel its positive elements. The correct response is to start, even if this start is moderate compared to our hopes and aspirations, along with those who can cooperate with us and who can proceed in the same direction. Therefore, cooperation will not be directed against any party whatsoever. Such cooperation should be an example and a model on which we can build our future and reach our objectives.

As for the summit, I am sorry to say that there has been a misunderstanding of the answer to the questions which have been posed. Actually, an emergency summit was proposed to tackle a particular situation, while the ordinary summit is supposed to be held within a short time [sentence as published]. Naturally, we are in touch with our brothers in Saudi Arabia, which has been decided for more than once as the venue of the ordinary summit, which usually discusses all issues and matters. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince Interviewed on Israeli 'Violations'

LD2810214688 Kuwait KUNA in English 0818 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Paris, Oct 28 (KUNA)—Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal Friday called on the international community to shoulder responsibility vis-a-vis Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied Arab lands.

He said, in an interview with KUNA here, that the Security Council, which passed the 242 Resolution 20 years ago, should check Israel's breaches of the Palestinians' human rights and understand what is going on in the occupied territories.

The U.N. teams over the past years were denied entry into the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by the Israeli occupation authority, Prince Hassan charged.

He explained that Israeli human rights violations were not restricted to inflicting bodily harm and the consequent severe loss in life but also to depriving the population there from economic and social rights.

The Jordanian top official asserted that attracting workers from the occupied lands to work in the Israeli economy and controlling future of the youth in the West Bank and Gaza were the most "brutal violations of human rights."

Prince Hasan, who is here to attend Club of Rome meetings, said he hopes that a U.N. fact-finding delegation would be able to tour the occupied territories in the first six months following the U.S. presidential elections.

Speaking of the Arab world, Prince Hasan, who is heading the Independent Committee concerned with international human causes, said that the Arab countries suffer from numerous problems in this sphere including refugees, street children and beggars.

He added that the states suffering from drought and desertification ask for support from the rich countries of the north and neighboring states and at the same time are called upon to provide self-dignity for their peoples.

The Jordanian crown prince stressed that the Arab world has the richest and poorest nations in the world and the same thing is found in the Islamic world which hosts 70 percent of the world refugees.

He noted that currently 40 regional conflicts are raging world-over most of which are in the Arab world and cited the Iraq-Iran war that ate up a whole generation of youth and the Lebanese civil strife that led thousands to flee their homes in the 13 years of continuous civil warring.

Prince Hasan said that the independent committee is concerned with humanitarian questions in the region including reconstruction in Iraq and Iran and returning the displaced in Lebanon to their homes.

He said that a meeting for the committee will be held shortly in Cairo to publish a bulletin on its works and accomplishments.

The Independent Committee, concerned with international human issues, includes several intellectual and economic figures that are members on their own behalf and not representing their countries.

Those include chairman of AGFUND [Arab Gulf Program United Nations Development Organizations], Prince Talal Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz, former Mexican President Louis Alvarez, former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, director of the Soviet International Studies Institute Igor Blishchenko and African nationalist leader Desmond Tutu.

Prince Hasan said that the committee had issued 16 research papers so far in which several government and private figures and establishments took part.

Returns From Paris 30 Oct

JN3010211388 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] His royal highness the crown prince and Her Highness Princess Tharwat returned home this evening at the end of a working visit to France. The crown prince presided over a ceremony held in Paris to mark the presentation of the final report of the independent commission on humanitarian issues. The crown prince made an address to the 20th anniversary meeting of the Club of Rome in Paris.

During his visit, the crown prince conferred with French Prime Minister Michel Rocard and discussed bilateral relations and international issues.

The crown prince was welcomed home by His Highness Prince Faysal al-Husayn, Her Highness Princess 'Alya, Prince 'Ali ibn Nayif, his majesty's private chamberlain, Chief Chamberlian Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the deputy prime minister and minister of education, the minister of higher education, and other senior officials.

Islamic Jihad Releases Anderson Video Message
NC3110085188 Paris AFP in English 0850 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Beirut, Oct 31 (AFP)—The Islamic Jihad organization Monday distributed a filmed message from American hostage Terry Anderson to "his family, his friends and the American people."

The video cassette message, given to a Western news organization, showed Mr. Anderson, who was kidnapped here in March 1985, on the day of his 41st birthday, on October 27.

At the time of his kidnapping, Mr. Anderson was Beirut correspondent for the U.S. news agency Associated Press.

The pro-Iran Islamic Jihad is thought to be holding another U.S. hostage, Thomas Sutherland, a professor at the American University of Beirut.

Anderson on Reagan Failure
NC3110103688 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Excerpts] The Islamic Jihad Organization has sent a video cassette of U.S. hostage Terry Anderson to a foreign news agency in West Beirut. [passage omitted]

In a confident voice, Anderson confirms that he is in a good condition and that he is being well treated. He said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has failed totally in handling the hostage issue.

Commenting on the U.S election campaign, Anderson says: Regardless of which candidate is elected, everybody should remember that the continuous refusal to negotiate the hostage issue will not lead to our freedom. He added: The matter has lasted for too long. The situation cannot continue any longer.

Anderson was shaven and appeared comfortable as he was reading his message from a prepared statement. He was wearing glasses and dressed in a gray and dark blue sports suit.

More on Anderson Message
NC3110104388 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Beirut, Oct 31 (AFP)—U.S. hostage Terry Anderson, after three-and-a-half years in the hands of his captors, appealed Monday for his country's next president to help secure the release of foreigners being held in Lebanon.

"Whichever candidate wins the (forthcoming U.S.) election, remember that the unyielding refusal to deal with this matter is not going to make it go away. It is not going to free us," he said in a video released by his captors, the Islamic Jihad Organization.

Mr. Anderson said the video, delivered to a Western news agency here, was filmed on Sunday, three days after his 41st birthday.

"First to my family, I love you and I miss you very much. I know of your continued strong efforts for me, of the work and devotion of my many friends and colleagues," he said.

"I am well and I'm being well treated. I received your birthday greetings and as always, this helped me very much."

Mr. Anderson, wearing a grey T-shirt and closely-shaved, then read out a text as he stood before a white wall.

"As my fourth birthday in captivity passes ... I find it very difficult to keep my hopes and my courage high. I have been very close to being released several times over the past two years, but each time it seems the U.S. Government uses its influence to stop any agreement," he said.

"I heard on the radio of the generous and ambitious efforts to free three trapped whales a few days ago, and the president's thanks to the Soviet Union for its help," Mr. Anderson said, whose own hostage drama dates back to March 16, 1985.

"That kind of cooperation and spirit is absolutely necessary to bring this situation to an end."

Mr. Anderson, Middle East director of the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS, spoke of President Ronald Reagan's "complete failure" to find a solution to the hostage issue.

"I am not asking President Reagan to deal with terrorists, although both he and Mr. Bush did so in the past," Mr. Anderson said, referring to the June 1985 hijacking to Beirut of a TWA airliner with 145 people on board.

He voiced "disappointment" that during the U.S. election campaign, pitting Vice President George Bush against Democratic candidate Michael Dukakis, "there has been very little discussion of our problem."

"All that is necessary is that Mr. Reagan, and Mr. Bush if he is elected, use their influence in a positive way, not a negative one, with those who are trying to find a way out of this terrible impasse," he said.

Mr. Bush is the frontrunner for the November 8 presidential election.

The Islamic Jihad, whose rhetoric is close to that of pro-Iranian groups, is thought to be holding another U.S. hostage, Thomas Sutherland, 56, a professor at the American University of Beirut, who was seized June 1985.

The group has released five messages in the last 10 days.

'Awn To Be Briefed on Report of U.S. View

NC3010153888 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Faruq Abu al-Lama' has received a diplomatic report from the Lebanese ambassador in Washington, 'Abdallah Abu Habib. The report contains a comprehensive review of the recent U.S. stand on developments in Lebanon with regard to Murphy's agreement [with Syria].

The report is written on 10 foolscap pages and is summed up by the following five points:

1. The U.S. Administration deals with Prime Minister Salim al-Huss from the political standpoint of his being the head of the government, although this U.S. recognition of the Dr Salim al-Huss government is not made public,

2. The U.S. Administration still considers the U.S.-Syrian agreement valid, and the U.S. Congress is convinced of Murphy's viewpoint in this regard,

3. Deputy Mikha'il Dahir is still the presidential candidate, in accordance with this agreement,

4. The eastern area is given a 30-day period to accept this agreement; otherwise, the area will witness a comprehensive military escalation,

5. It is not true that the Lebanese elections are linked with the U.S. elections; the outcome of the latter elections are not linked with the agreement between Murphy and Al-Asad.

The Foreign Ministry secretary general has requested an urgent meeting with General 'Awn to brief him on the contents of this report.

'Awn Stresses Arab Initiative To Solve Crisis

NC2910193688 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn today called on the Lebanese to close the dossier of interventions in their domestic affairs and reasserted the importance of holding a meaningful presidential election.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ, 'Awn urged a courageous Arab initiative to solve the Lebanese crisis, noting that previous initiatives, including those of the United States and Europe, have been timid. He said the United States is indifferent about solving the Lebanese issue either now or after the U.S. election because we do not pose a danger to U.S. policy. Gen 'Awn added: We must not expect others to solve the Lebanese problem. We must adopt a bold stand, and we can do that.

'Awn: Forces Strong Enough To Repulse Syrians

NC2810200488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the office of Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn:

REUTER news agency has cited Prime Minister Gen Michel 'Awn as saying that his forces and the militias of Dr Samir Ja'ja' are together strong enough to repulse any Syrian attack. The fact is that the prime minister has said verbatim in a recorded interview: The Lebanese Army forces are strong enough to repulse any Syrian attack.

REUTER has also cited Gen 'Awn as saying that Syria is preparing for military action and is strengthening its positions in Al-Matn but has not yet made a decision on this option. In the interview, Gen 'Awn reiterated his call for a Syrian and Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon so that the Lebanese, both Christians and Muslims, can reach a new political formula.

Asked what he criticizes the Syrians for, Gen 'Awn replied: Everything. They rule the country directly, collect taxes, and interfere in everything from top to bottom. They interfere more in Lebanon than they do in Syria.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Forces Commander Dr Samir Ja'ja' told REUTER today that he is determined to end Syria's involvement in Lebanon. He emphasized that he rejects partition. He also stressed that the mobilized combined forces of the Lebanese Forces and the Lebanese Army can equal the number of Syrian units presently in Lebanon, the forces of Syria's allies, and the reinforcements which Syria can dispatch to Lebanon.

In addition, REUTER cited security sources in Tripoli as saying that the Syrian forces in Al-Kurah and Al-Batrun have recently brought in tanks, artillery, armored personnel carriers, and missile batteries. The agency also cited diplomats in Beirut as saying that Syria is now reviewing its options in Lebanon while the United States has frozen its policy on the Lebanese issue until after the U.S. elections.

PSP Deputy Leader Calls for 'Awn's Replacement

NC2910110688 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad, PSP deputy leader and secretary general, has called upon the legitimate government under the chairmanship of Dr Salim al-Huss to shoulder its full responsibilities and oppose the partitionist secessionists. He has also called for

organizing the Army into effective military formations by setting up an army command which receives orders from the legitimate government.

In an interview with the Voice of the Mountain radio, Fayyad said: This legitimate government must practice its legitimacy, manage the istitutions, and take the initiative. He emphasized that the other side ['Awn government] will benefit from any failure by the government to carry out its role.

After pointing to the establishment of the secessionist entitey between Kafr Shima and Al-Madfun and to the unification of Ja'ja' and 'Awn's forces, Fayyad said: This secessionist entity is not the end of the road, but a base for surging toward new area. Its first target will be the mountain area.

Fayyad added: The Ja'ja'-'Awn duet, which is in alliance with Israel, intends to unify Lebanon on the basis of the isolationist plan and thus create a new entity which will justify the existence of, and be similar to, Israel.

Fayyad stressed that it is the duty of the government to restore the dignity and ambitions of soldiers and organize them into effective military formations by setting up an army command that receives orders from the legitimate government. He said: The incumbent Army commander is a mutineer who has rejected the legitimacy and its authority and claimed for himself political and military powers. The government must exercise its powers and appoint another commander who will lead and unite these soldiers.

Al-Huss: Implement U.S.-Syrian Agreement

NC3010111588 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Responding to a question by REUTER today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss expressed hope that no one is contemplating military escalation in Lebanon. He said that such an escalation, or the suggestion of escalation, would be in the interests of the military rule. Prime Minister al-Huss added: Deadlock is not an everlasting condition, but is bound to erode and collapse. We sincerely hope military escalation is not being contemplated by anyone, because past bitter experiences are sufficient proof that violence does not solve problems and any deterioration in the security situation will only bring more suffering and loss to all Lebanese, without exception.

Prime Minister al-Huss noted that some officials and others are again voicing threats. He said: There is no doubt that escalation, or at least the suggestion or threat of escalation, will be in the interest of the military rule, which wants to appear to be the protector of the homeland and the hero of confrontation.

Prime Minister al-Huss said the danger of partition assumed such frightful dimensions only after 23 September when the post of president became vacant and an anomalous government situation emerged as a result of former President Amin al-Jumayyil's declaration of the so-called military government.

He added: We are confident the divisive situation we are now experiencing will disappear as soon as a president of conciliation is elected and he establishes a government of reconciliation. He expressed satisfaction with the efforts being made in the Arab arena to help resolve the Lebanese crisis and said: We hope these efforts will result in action to help the Lebanese emerge from their present crisis.

Prime Minister al-Huss continued: In any case, we hope the diversity in positions of some fraternal Arabs regarding the Lebanese situation will not be a cause for precluding the convening of an Arab meeting or implementation of any resolution that might be issued by such a meeting.

On Lebanon's representation at an Arab meeting. Prime Minister al-Huss said: We consider ourselves as having the right to represent Lebanon.

Prime Minister al-Huss expressed his conviction that the shortest way to emerge from Lebanon's present crisis is through implementation of the U.S.-Syrian agreement on Lebanon. He said the parliament remains the natural central forum for regular and continuous dialogue. He pointed out that if reforms cannot be achieved before presidential elections are held, it should at least be insisted that a president is elected who is open to radical change and contemplates reforms.

Prime Minister al-Huss said that talk of a single government has not yet reached the practical, serious stage. He said that he is not nominated to head a unified government.

Prime Minister al-Huss did not rule out Israeli aggression at any moment because Israel sometimes does not hesitate to carry out wide-scale operations amounting to an invasion.

Mukhaybir Rules Out U.S.-Syrian Agreement

NC2910130888 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Dr Albert Mukhaybir, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, has announced that the Chamber of Deputies cannot pass legislation before a president of the Republic is elected. He expressed his belief that the issue of the two governments has become a political one. He added that Lebanon is a founding member of the United Nations and the Arab League and cannot be obliterated at the will of an individual, groups, or countries.

In an interview with AL-ANWAR to be published tomorrow, Mukhaybir added that the U.S.-Syrian agreement is no longer in the cards as far as the Lebanese people are concerned. He noted that Al-Najmah Square [as venue for Chamber of Deputies meeting] was part of this agreement.

Mukhaybir asserted that there will be no fighting in the future and said that Lebanon will continue to exist within its internationally recognized borders. He urged all parties to move in the direction of the election of a president.

Mukhaybir denied that he has halted his public activities, saying:

[Begin recording] Throughout my political life, I have not halted my political activity. I have never and will never change any of the principles to which I have adhered. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Syrian-U.S. Accord on Solution Examined

PM2810132988 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 25 Oct 88 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Klibi Does Not Deal With 'Awn Government"]

[Text] Tunis—A source close to the Arab League Secretariat has announced that [Secretary General] Chedli Klibi's mediation in the Lebanese crisis still stands, but is being maintained via certain channels. The source said that Damascus has welcomed Klibi's mediation. But so it can respond to that mediation, Syria has imposed the condition that the secretary general hold talks with the Lebanese parties in the Syrian capital in particular so that he avoids meeting General Michel 'Awn, as that would be interpreted as Arab League recognition of his government.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has also learned that Damascus informed the Arab League secretary general of its readiness to receive and hold talks with Maronite leader Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sufayr to find a way out of the difficult crisis, provided that the objective of Sufayr's visit would not be to search for candidates other than Deputy Mikhail Dahir.

Political circles have interpreted the Syrian Government's position as evidence of its adherence to Deputy Dahir as a candidate of accord, as agreed with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy during his visit to Damascus in September.

The Arab League secretary general visited Damascus recently and met with [Amal leader] Nabih Birri and [Druze leader] Walid Junblatt, but he did not go to Beirut to meet with the other Lebanese officials.

In Beirut it has been noticed that the media service supporting Lebanese Forces leader Dr Samir Ja'ja' is still attacking U.S. Ambassador McCarthy, who visited Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and emphasized the continuation of understanding between Damascus and Washington.

Political and diplomatic circles have interpreted McCarthy's position as further evidence of Washington's adherence to its political agreement with Damascus—which has angered forces hostile to Syria in Lebanon.

Political sources go far in their interpretation of McCarthy's position: Some say that the Americans have stressed their readiness to go ahead with implementing the agreement concluded with Damascus after the U.S. presidential elections, which will be held in November, and that this time is being used by some U.S. officials to make tireless efforts behind the scenes to cause contradictions between Gen 'Awn and his team on one hand and the Lebanese Forces on the other.

It is now certain that the mediators—said to be Americans—have managed to secure tacit consent between Dr Salim al-Huss and Gen Michel 'Awn with a view to stopping new appointments in ministries and departments, thus preventing the rift between the two parts of Beirut from being broadened.

Political circles close to the U.S. ambassador indicated that Israel is now ready to accept the political equilibrium aimed at backing Gen 'Awn's team against Dr Ja'ja's team, on the grounds that the former is more acceptable at both the Lebanese and Arab levels and capable, in Tel Aviv's view, of filling the vacuum that will result from the expected withdrawal of the Israeli Army and the Syrian Army from Lebanese territory.

But the sources did not conceal the fact that Damascus still has not accepted Gen 'Awn as president of accord.

Syrian Official Says 'Peaceful Solution' Wanted

NC2910151988 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Citing a ranking Syrian official, REUTER has reported that Syria does not want a military confrontation with anybody in Lebanon. He also said that Syria's chief problem is to work out a peaceful solution to the Lebanese crisis through national reconciliation.

Official Warns of Israeli Invasion Before 1 Nov

LD2910094688 Kuwait KUNA in English 0813 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 29 (KUNA)—Lebanese presidential candidate Raymond Iddih warned against an Israeli invasion to Lebanon that might reach Al-Awali River.

Iddih, in statements to local daily 'AL-QABAS', published here Saturday said the invasion may precede November 1st Israeli elections.

The self-exiled Lebanese notable expressed thanks to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan for his call for holding an Arab summit designated to discuss Lebanon's crisis.

Presidential elections will not be held soon, said Iddih, who is the leader of the Nationalist Bloc Party, noting that it was a long story because it was closely connected to the US and Israeli elections.

The Lebanese leader, living in Paris for over a decade, said merger of the current two Lebanese governments was nonsense because he wanted to see a really ruling government that satisfies the public.

Protest Against UN Silence on Israeli Attacks

NC2910072088 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri, Lebanon's permanent delegate to the United Nations, has protested the utter silence of the United Nations and Security Council on the recurring attacks against Lebanon by Israel.

Fakhuri said, in a memorandum to the UN secretary general, the text of which was published yesterday, that Lebanon reserves the right to call the Security Council at the appropriate time to convene and discuss these Israeli violations.

The Lebanese delegate emphasized in a second memorandum sent to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar yeterday, the inevitability of the situation and the need to realize the seriousness of it quickly. He said that pressure on Israel is the only way to put an end to these military operations and to implement Security Council resolutions demanding that Israel withdraw all its forces from Lebanon.

Birri Discusses Government, Partition, Ja'ja'

NC2810152088 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri today categorically denied he had promised a plan to merge the two governments or to form a unified government from the two. He noted: I have never said this. My previous statement when I said that there are two options, either return to a single government or create a new one, is quite clear.

Concerning a meeting with Ja'ja', he said: I repeat what I have said; that is, I have no objection to meeting with Ja'ja' or any other Lebanese if he relinquishes his ties with the Israeli enemy, just as was the case in the past with Amin al-Jumayyil and Elie Hubayqah. Answering a question, he said there is a person named Edmond Na'im who is acting as a connecting link among the Lebanese and is working to unify Lebanon.

On whether the contacts held with Bkirki affect the Cabinet, Minister Birri said: These contacts have no effect. We are pursuing one course: not to make any move that will result in partition, to stand in the face of and check partitionist steps, and not to initiate any negative moves. My personal view is that the Cabinet should attempt to reorganize the Army.

Views Kidnappings, Israeli Raids

NC2810154988 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Speaking at a news conference this afternoon, Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri said that the Cabinet has agreed not to take negative steps but to respond to negative steps [from the 'Awn government]. However, he added, the Cabinet must take steps to reorganize the army following the changes introduced by Army Commander General Michel 'Awn.

Birri denied that Syria is the obstacle to holding presidential elections in Lebanon. He said: The Syrians have done all they can to maintain Lebanon's unity.

Answering a question at the start of his news conference about the tension and kidnappings between the Amal Movement and Hizballah, Birri said: Unfortunately, there is something of this sort. The quarters entrusted with security must not spare any violator. I discussed this issue with Syrian officials during our meeting yesterday. We also discussed the need to apply the security plan to everyone. A violator, whether from the Amal Movement or from any other organization, must be detained.

Answering another question about reports on a plot to settle the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, he said: The settlement is a plot against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and more against the Palestinians than the Lebanese. I believe that there is such a plot against the two peoples. He added: We welcome any support for Lebanon, but do not forget that Beirut was occupied and no Arab summit was held.

Regarding the Israeli attacks, Minister Birri said: They are messages for some Lebanese to persist in their errors and an encouragement for the partionists more than being a response to any operation. But, he added, these messages certainly will not affect the Lebanese people's will for unity or the resistance against Israel.

Accuses Hizballah of Deaths

NC3010124788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Minister Nabih Birri has openly accused Hizballah of assassinating Amal leaders Dawud Dawud, Mahmud Faqih, and Hasan Sbayti. He urged the rank and file in Hizballah to ponder the facts of the matter. He said the intent of these assassinations was to have Amal retaliate by killing innocent members of Hizballah. Hizballah could then use this to influence Tehran and others.

Minister Birri was speaking at a rally held by the Amal Movement in Al-Nabatiyah today to mark the passage of 40 days since the assassination of Dawud, Faqih, and Sbayti. [passage omitted]

Says Car Bomber Was Amal

NC3010183288 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Amal Movement Leader Nabih Birri has accused Hizballah of preparing for a bloodbath in south Lebanon and of assassinating three members of his movement on the coastal road more than a month ago.

Birri was speaking at a festival which was held in Al-Nabatiyah today. Observers estimate that thousands of people participated in the festival which was attended by Syrian Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an. Birri said: I have kept silent so far to avoid the bloodshed of Muslims. However, it is my duty to say that it is Hizballah which assassinated the three Amal leaders. He added that the party is preparing for a bloodbath in the South to take hostages and add them to the hostages it holds. Birri was referring to the Western hostages in Lebanon.

Birri further said that he communicated to the Iranian ambassador in Beirut the identity of the murderers of the three Amal officials and demanded that they be handed over to the Syrian Army or to a committee of men of religion. Birri called on the faithful in Hizballah to rebel against their leadership, which he accused of wanting to destroy the Amal Movement with the support of several groups in Iran.

Birri emphasized that 'Abadallah 'Atwah, who carried out a suicide attack against Israeli forces a week ago killing eight Israeli solders, was a member of the Amal Movement. Hizballah had adopted this attack and circulated a video tape in which the youth who carried out the operation confirmed his affiliation to Hizballah.

Palestinians Fire on Amal Roadblock in South

NC2910121488 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] An Amal roadblock near the Al-Sidawi-Al-Safa junction in Al-Ghaziyah township came under heavy sniper fire from the positions of pro-'Arafat Palestinians in Tallat Mariyya at 1045 this morning.

Fighting Continues in Sidon

NC2910182288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Our correspondent in Sidon has reported that clashes involving rockets and machineguns have been raging between Amal positions and Palestinian gunmen in the Maghdushah area since 1915 today.

PFLP-GC, Fatah Dissidents Establish Bases

JN3010073388 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that the situation might become explosive again in areas east of Sidon. Fresh reports last night say that the anti-'Arafat Palestinian factions reinforced their positions in Iqlim al-Kharrub, at Sidon's entrance, and along the Sidon-Beirut coastal road.

Yesterday, groups of Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC fighters were seen arriving there. The Fatah Provisional Command [dissident movement] led by Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], which until recently was nonexistent in Iqlim Kharrub, near Sidon, has also established two important military bases there housing 200 fighters.

Snipers in Beirut; Army Attacked in Mountain

NC3010181188 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Gunmen in West Beirut have been directing heavy sniper fire from antiarmor guns at the Al-Barbir-Sodeco-commercial market area since 1810 this evening. These lines experienced a similar setback at noon.

Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb in the mountain came under machinegun and rocket fire from the Junblatt followers' positions in 'Aytat this morning.

Six Car Bombs Discovered Near Syrian Posts

LD2810162088 Kuwait KUNA in English 1458 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Beirut, Oct 28 (KUNA)—Security forces have uncovered six boody-trapped cars near Syrian checkpoints, security sources said Friday.

They told KUNA that the explosive-laden cars were detected in Muslim West Beirut, the northern town of Tripoli, the Al-Biqa' valley and mountain areas southeast of the capital.

A number of arrests have been made in connection with the car bombs, which if exploded, would have caused devastating damage and human casualties.

Three Syrian soldiers have been killed and 55 others wounded in two car bomb explosions in West Beirut, and the Al-Biqa' valley this month.

Further on Israeli Military Operations

Jets Fly Over Sidon, Camps

NC2810124188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Israeli warplanes conducted reconnaissance sorties over military positions east of Sidon and nearby camps today.

Tyre Area Infiltrated

NC2810130988 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Amal sources reported today that Al-Ghaziyah township came under heavy sniper fire and mortar shelling from positions of pro-'Arafat elements in (Hisbat) al-Judaydah in east Sidon at 1245 today. There were no casualties.

The sources added that an Israeli force infiltrate into the Al-'Adliyah area in Tyre District at 0100 this morning. The force fired at Michel Jirjis Tannus and his brother Ilyas in Al-Jumajmiyah, killing the former. The force detained the brother and then released him.

Blast Hits SLA Patrol

NC2910073088 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] An explosive device was detonated under a South Lebanese Army patrol on the 'Aynata-Saff al-Hawa Road this morning. Israeli helicopters flew over the site of the blast.

Troops Move Near Tyre

NC2910170788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] According to reports from the south, the occupation forces continue to mass troops on the approaches to the liberated areas. Israeli armored cars concentrations were spotted this morning advancing toward Tayr Harfa and Al-Jibbayn in the Tyre District in the western sector.

'Concentrations' Noted

NC3010120588 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1100 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Intermittent clashes involving the use of various types of rockets and machineguns are taking place between the positions held by the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd forces of the Popular Liberation Army and those of the agents on the Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al-Mir combat lines.

Referring to this situation, a responsible security source in the Nasirite Popular Organization said that it coincides with a sporadic exchange of artillery fire while the Zionist enemy and his agents continue to concentrate their forces in the east behind the frontlines. The source said that these Israeli-Lahd concentrations are an indication of their aggressive intentions toward the area of Sidon and the nationalist areas in general.

After failing in their recent aggression, the Israeli and Lahd forces are preparing to launch a more extensive aggression during which the circumstances will be more suitable for the enemy to achieve his objective of surrounding our areas, striking our nationalist forces, and supporting the Zionists inside Lebanon and their partitionist stand.

This situation must be given extraordinary attention on the national level so as to confront these dangers. If the enemy succeeds in achieving his goals, this will definitely lead to the success of the fragmentary partitionist plan.

'Warplanes' Overfly Beirut

NC3010140388 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Israeli warplanes conducted reconnaissance sorties over the capital this afternoon, drawing antiaircraft fire from West Beirut.

Gunboats Off Coast

NC3110102688 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] National resistance fighters detonated three explosive charges at dawn today as an agent militia patrol was passing approximately 50 meters from the crossing gate in Zummarayya. According to reports, a militia armored vehicle was damaged. The militia members subsequently closed the crossing gate for 30 minutes and raked the surrounding area with mortar and heavy machinegun fire.

In another development, while clashes on the Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al-Mir lines are continuing, security sources in Tyre reported that Israeli gunboats have been seen off the southern coast since this morning.

Military Concentrations, Action in Lebanon Denied

JN3010065788 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Syria has denied recent reports about the presence of Syrian military concentrations in the Al-Batrun and Al-Kurah, north of the Christian area under the control of the Lebanese Forces and General 'Awn's government. A high-level Syrian official last night asserted that Syria does not intend to mount a military action against the anti-Syrian side in Lebanon and that it is earnestly concerned with reaching a peaceful solution for the Lebanese crisis through national reconciliation among the Lebanese people.

President Hafiz al-Asad has declared during a reception for Austrian President Waldheim that Syria will spare no efforts to extricate Lebanon from its crisis. He held Israel responsible for all the Lebanese problems and warned all the anti-Syrian Lebanese groups against cooperating with Israel.

Al-Asad, Velayati Discuss Ties, Regional Issues

LD2910104488 Tehran IRNA in English 1029 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Damascus, Oct. 29, IRNA—Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad told Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Friday that the Iraqi regime was a staunch backer of the Zionist regime and the Lebanese Phalangists and extended military assistance to them (the Phalangists).

Velayati met with Al-Asad to hand him a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i. During the meeting, also attended by Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, adviser to Iran's military chief Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, a number of issues, including the Iran-Iraq peace talks, the developments of Lebanon and mutual ties were discussed.

The Syrian president lauded the Islamic and national forces in Lebanon to unite to counter extensive enemy plots. He said the problem in Lebanon was not only that of the presidential elections but rather a change in the whole system of government. He also regretted that the majority of the Lebanese people were wronged and had no role in the sovereignty of their country.

On the issue of peace talks, Velayati blamed Iraq for lack of cooperation and stressed that Iran will not make any concessions regarding its rights. He also said border disputes between the two countries must be resolved on the basis of the 1975 accord, adding that Iran will stand against attempts to question the validity of the agreement.

Turning to Lebanon, the foreign minister described as "dangerous" the country's situation and warned against a plot by Israel, Iraq and certain other reactionary states to disintegrate Lebanon and bring its people under their domination.

Velayati called for the unity of Muslim and progressive forces in the region to foil "the plots of Zionism and reaction" and reaffirmed Iran's readiness to join the effort.

During his one day stay here, Velayati also met with head of the National Palestinian Council (NPC) Khalid al-Fahum who briefed the foreign minister on the ongoing uprising of Muslims in occupied Palestine, U.S.-Israeli conspiracies against the Palestinian movement, and the latest development in the region.

In two other separate meetings, Velayati received a delegation from Hizabllah and members of Lebanese Muslim 'Ulema Assembly. The situation in Lebanon and the region and the need for Islamic unity against enemy plots were underlined in the talks.

Velayati left here for Tehran Friday night and will be in Geneva by Monday to attend a new round of Iran-Iraq peace talks. Optimism for progress in this round of peace talks is believed to be higher.

Before leaving here, Velayati said in an interview that Iran's relations with Syria have always been firm and that with the passage of time "mutual ties and understanding become deeper and stronger."

Austrian President Waldheim, Delegation Visit

Visits Cemetery, Al-Qunaytirah

JN2810180888 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Damascus—President Dr Kurt Waldheim, the federal president of the Austrian Republic, accompanied by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', head of the escort mission, this morning visited the martyrs' cemetery in Najha. At the entrance of the martyrs' cemetery, President Waldheim was received by the commander of the southern region and a number of ranking officials in the Army and Armed Forces.

President Waldheim placed a wreath of flowers on the martyrs' monument as the Army group played the tunes of farewell and immortality. President Waldheim wrote a message in the visitors' register which said: With deep respect, we salute the martyrs of the Syrian Arab Republic. Let their salute serve peace in the Middle East, so that the coming generations will be able to build the foundations for peaceful coexistence.

After that, President Waldheim left the martyrs' cemetery with the same hospitality he was received with. President Waldheim and the accompanying delegation accompanied by Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs, this morning visited the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah. At the entrance of the city, he was received by Secretary of the Party Branch Sami al-Salih, Governor of Al-Qunaytirah 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Hamawi,

members of the party leadership, the governorate's chief of police, members of the People's Assembly, and members of the Executive Office in the governorate.

After a short rest in the governorate house, Secretary of the Party Branch Sami al-Salih gave a presentation on the governorate of Al-Qunaytirah before its occupation from a demographic and geographic point of view. He also pexplained the horrible destruction it went through under Israeli occupation before it was liberated.

The comrade secretary of the party branch presented President Waldheim with the Al-Qunaytirah shield. President Waldheim also presented a symbolic present on the occasion of his visiting the city. They held cordial talk on this occasion. The governor presented Alois Mock, Austrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, with the Al-Qunaytirah shield.

After that, President Waldheim and his companions saw a model of Al-Qunaytirah before the occupation. They also visited parts of the city and saw the ruins of the bestial destruction of the heroic city by the Zionist forces, evidence of their Zionist and racist nature. President Waldheim visited the martyrs' cemetery in the city where he placed a wreath of flowers on the martyrs' monument. He also wrote a few words in the visitors' register: I have been deeply affected by my visit to this city which calls on us all to exert all our efforts for the sake of peace in the Middle East region. He then visited the 6 October farm and planted a tree in the garden of the friends of Al-Qunaytirah.

President Waldheim and his companions left the city with the same respect and celebrations they had been received with. President Waldheim and the accompanying delegation then visited the headquarters of the Austrian brigade working with the United Nations Disengagement Observer Forces in the Golan Heights where they celebrated the Austrian national day.

Exchanges Medals With Al-Asad

JN2910151688 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Austria's Waldheim exchanged the highest decorations of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Austrian Republic at 1100 today at the Presidential Palace.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad presented President Waldheim with the National Medal of Umayyah. [passage omitted]

President Waldheim then gave a speech of thanks. [passage omitted] He said: I am extremely delighted to present to you the highest medal of the Austrian Republic—the Grand Star of the Medal of Merit. [passage omitted]

Holds Talks With Al-Asad

JN2910193288 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Oct

[Text] Syrian-Austrian talks began at 1130 today, cochaired by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and President Kurt Waldheim.

Attending on the Syrian side were Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president; Mahmud al-Zu'bi, prime minister; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, economy and foreign trade minister; Antoine Jubran, industry minister; Nasir Qaddur, state minister for foreign affairs; and 'Adnan Nashshabah, head of the West European Department at the Foreign Ministry.

Along with Dr Waldheim, the Austrian delegation also comprised Foreign Minister Alois Mock amd others.

Besides bilateral relations, the talks covered world issues, the Middle East, and the Gulf. Dr Waldheim reiterated his country's support for UN Security Council Resolutions Nos 242 and 338 providing for Israeli evacuation of the occupied Arab land, the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and for secure, recognized borders for all the countries of the region.

Dr Waldheim noted that Austria has always favored the convocation of a UN-sponsored Middle East peace international conference, and called for UN offices to settle international conflicts.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad voiced Syria's appreciation for Austria's position siding with justice in the Arab-Israeli conflict. His excellency lauded the role of Austrian contingents attached to UN forces and their positive contribution to developing Austrian-Syrian ties. Reviewing Middle East developments, the president observed that the Camp David agreements have brought neither peace nor progress in the situation in the region. His excellency the president reiterated Syria's support for a UN-sponsored, powerful Middle East peace international conference. He welcomed signs of international detente and noted its positive implications. The president said Syria would like to see outstanding regional conflicts and volatile problems find even-handed solutions.

The Syrian and Austrian sides stressed their wish to see the bilateral cooperation boosted in various spheres.

More on Talks

JN2910194888 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Austrian President Kurt Waldheim resumed their talks this evening. Present at the meeting were Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar',

and the Austrian ambassador in Damascus. They discussed the same subjects that came up in previous meetings, namely, international developments, the Middle East, and bilateral ties.

Delegation Holds Economic Talks

JN2910194088 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] A round of economic talks was held this evening between a Syrian delegation led by Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, and an Austrian delegation under Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

The Syrian side also comprised Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, economy and foreign trade minister; Antoine Jubran, industry minister; Dr Kamil al-Baba, electricity minister; Dr Sabah Baqjaji, state minister for planning; Nasr Qaddur, state minister for foreign affairs; and Dr Antonios Habib, oil and mineral wealth minister. Also present were the assistant state minister for planning and the governor of Syria's Central Bank.

The Austrian team included the members of the economic and commercial delegation of Alois Mock.

After welcoming Mock and his delegation, the deputy prime minister stressed the Syrian Government's concern to carry out the instructions of Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Kurt Waldheim to work for developing and diversifying the bilateral economic and trade ties to include such items as phosphate and cement.

On his side, Mock emphasized his country's concern to see increased economic and trade ties with Syria.

The meeting reviewed bilateral economic ties and projects undertaken in Syria by Austrian firms. They also discussed the existing close cooperation between competent Syrian authorities and these firms. They also reviewed bilateral trade exchanges and how to increase their volume. They explored the possibility of cooperation in electricity, industry, and oil areas. Agreement was reached on forming a joint Syrian-Austrian committee to meet periodically to follow up the progress of economic cooperation in various fields.

The sides agreed to pursue meetings between experts and specialists to complete consideration of the subjects already discussed as well as to work out details and bases for what has been agreed upon in the economic and trade spheres.

Commentary on 'Milestone' Visit

JN2910165088 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: Austrian President Kurt Waldheim is making a state and cordial visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and holding talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. Syrian and Austrian delegations are holding parallel talks on multifaceted cooperation. Dr Waldheim's visit to Syria marks a milestone in bilateral ties and signifies the high regard in which the Austrian president is held in Syria. The visit is also a recognition of the values and principles that he upheld during his tenure as UN secretary general.

The invitation to visit Syria extended to Dr Waldheim a few days after his election to the post of Austria's president was one of the first he received from world leaders. Syria knew Waldheim before he became Austria's president. Syria had occasion to know him during his stewardship of the United Nations under extremely delicate and serious international and regional circumstances when he showed himself to be a wise statesman, able politician, and principled UN chief dedicated to the causes of peace and international detente and cooperation and to the UN Charter. True, Syria and Dr Waldheim did not exactly see eye to eye on all issues, including the world body's inadequecies. Syria, however, always held the UN chief in high esteem and sincerely cooperated with him in the interest of the world body's respectability and its affiliated bodies' resolutions, particularly those on the Palestine and Middle East issues.

Dr Waldheim had always found in Syria a sincere and cooperative partner respectful of the UN Charter and resolutions. If the United Nations under Waldheim had not quite lived up to expectations of preventing aggression, punishing aggressors, keeping them from reaping the fruits of their outrages, and forcing occupiers from the land they conquered and usurpers of peoples' rights to recognize the national rights of the Palestinians, it was not Dr Waldheim's fault. Known regional and international factors were to blame. The way he handled his job as UN chief helped boost the world stature of neutral Austria and earned it the respect of peace-, progress-, and freedom-loving nations. On the other hand, his performance upset belligerent racists—the enemies of peace and freedom and the violators of international norms and conventions. They vented their anger, spite, and slurs on Dr Waldheim, his people, and country, in a failed, rabid campaign using fraud and blackmail to bully him and whoever dared to take the side of justice, equality, and international law. Attesting to the caliber of the Austrian president is his resolve against injustice, treachery, and blackmail and his strength in championing his people's causes and international conventions as well as his courage in standing up to the adversaries of Austria, peace, and the freedom of nations.

Syria is indeed delighted to welcome Dr Waldheim and his delegation. It regards his stay here as an important chance to further deepen and expand political, economic, and cultural cooperation with Austria in their common interests as well as to advance the cause of global peace, security, and stability. Dr Waldheim's visit to Damascus should pay dividends to both sides and the cause of peace, security, and international detente.

Afghanistan

AFP: Soviet MiG-27's Attack Southern Areas

BK3010142188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Quetta, Oct 30 (AFP)—Soviet aviation has launched attacks in southern Afghanistan to prevent the fall of Qandahar to the mujahidin, causing heavy losses among the rebels, resistance sources here and in Islamabad said.

They said Soviet MiG 27 fighter bombers and light helicopters have been attacking mujahidin positions for a week. Some 10 days earlier, the rebels had cut the road linking the fortified airport to Qandahar, Afghanistan's second-largest city.

The rebels suffered "heavy losses," said rebel sources in this southeastern Pakistani city across the border from the Afghan province of Qandahar.

Afghan President Najibullah told his Parliament in Kabul Saturday that the Army had received new weapons, saying that the "extremists" would gain nothing from war, the BAKHTAR news agency monitored in Islamabad said Sunday.

A convoy of more than 1,000 vehicles, including tanks, armored cars and trucks, arrived in Qandahar Thursday from the Soviet base in Shindand in eastern Afghanistan, the sources said.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said in Moscow Saturday that the rebels had lost men and materiel in Qandahar and western Paktia and southwestern Zabol Provinces, a bulletin from the Soviet Embassy in Islamabad reported Sunday.

The MiG 27's have been operating for the last 10 days at a high altitude, but sometimes dove in on their targets, the rebel sources said. The sources said the bombardments were laser-guided and efficiently zeroed in on the resistance's rocket-launchers that have been attacking the city and airport for the last few months.

The MiG 27, a sophisticated plane, has adaptable wings that allow it to bombard both from high and low altitudes, experts said.

Last week, some 170 transport planes brought in new Afghan troops as well as munitions to replace those destroyed in a recent explosion at a depot in the airport.

The new light helicopters, camouflaged in green and black, are able to shoot with considerable precision, the rebels said. Based at the airport, they are deterring the rebels, who for the last few months have been only a few kilometers away in the outskirts of Qandahar.

Najibullah Addresses Joint Session 29 Oct

LD3010174788 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Speech by President Najibullah at joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives in Kabul on 29 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the Name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Esteemed members of the National Assembly, worthy representatives of the Afghan people. It is a great honor for me to meet you, esteemed members of the National Assembly at such a sensitive time of the country's history. [passage omitted]

Now we can see what the opponents of reconciliation propose to the country and its people. The extremist armed opposition leaders have not yet proposed any practical, constructive, or realistic ideas to end the war. They only want power. At the same time each of these leaders sees only himself at the top. This kind of thinking means that they only think about ensuring their personal interests through the war, the war from which our people have suffered for 10 years.

The opposition leaders say that if the Soviets leave Afghanistan, peace will be ensured. However, it has turned out in practice that, despite the signing of the Geneva accords and the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, not only has the bloodshed not ended; it has increased. Therefore, one can see clearly that as peace was not ensured with the return of the Soviet forces, then the presence of the Soviet forces was not the fundamental reason for the conflict and war.

This fundamental reason is seen in the support of the armed opposition by high-ranking Pakistani authorities in order to continue the war and impose a puppet regime on the Afghans, which would be the servant of the Pakistani Government and put the interests of the Afghans at the service of Pakistan.

A number of opponents outside the country, in Europe and the United States, say that, with the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, peace will be established if the PDPA and the government of the Republic of Afghanistan leave the country's political stage. What has actually happened is that armed clashes between armed opposition groups are continuing in those regions which the state has deliberately evacuted or from which it has retreated.

The people in those provinces live with trouble and adversity. Every single day their children become the victims of discord between armed extremists groups linked with various parties. At the moment a section of Taloqan city is divided and destroyed and [word indistinct] and plundering is continuing. Similar examples can be seen in Bamian and Konarha.

Since the commencement of the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, thousands of armed opposition elements have been killed as a result of internecine clashes. They do not have any economic and social program or any plan for the people of Afghanistan. Each of them, in order to benefit from the blood and property of the people, had declared a holy war against the Soviets and later against the state of Afghanistan. Now it seems they have declared a holy war against each other.

The opposition fully rejects the participation of the noble national forces in power. In this case what guarantees are there for safeguarding the country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity? There will still be bloodshed, war, and fratricide in our country for another number of years. [passage omitted]

An Afghanistan divided politically and economically and open to interference by foreign countries—such is the future that the opposition has planned for our country. The enemy wants to damage the national character of the Afghans. It wants to weaken their national and patriotic spirit and to [word indistinct] their morale.

For whom will our people vote? For those who destoryed Konduz and Takhar? Or for those who want all Afghans to live with honor and pride. The enemy of Afghanistan utilizes every means at his disposal in order to intensify the psychological war against the Afghans, to weaken our nation. It is our duty to prevent such conspiracies and plots. They advance the plan to humiliate and lower Afghans. The opposition should notice that this humiliation and degradation of Afghans is aimed at them, too. Some film companies under various names prepare films in which they portray Afghans as uncivilized people, contrary to the truth and their reputation in the world.

Afghans have the power, knowledge, energy, wisdom, and experience to preserve their identity in the contemporary world and to open up to contemporary life, despite conspiracies and plots. The opposition fires surface-to-surface missiles. We can see what evil intentions are hidden behind these missiles. [Words indistinct] creation of fear and at the same time the revenge of extremists is targeted on those people who support peace and reconciliation. The extremists have been claiming and still claim that 99 percent of the country's people are behind them.

If this is the case, then why do they kill their own supporters in the cities? [Words indistinct] if the extremists take power what will happen to the people? The extremists resort to banditry on the country's highways and steal the people's food in order to starve them. What kind of military resistance is this? Do they fight the security forces or their own people? It is clear that with such acts the extremists have resorted to fighting the people residing in the cities. The people have shown bravery and will continue to do so.

We are proud that our Armed Forces have been able to independently defend the interests of the people. The enemies have been unsuccessful in occupying any important, strategic provinces. Although our provinces are faced with problems of war and foreign interference, they resist. [passage indistinct]

In order to prevent destruction and attacks by the extremists we will be forced to moblize our people to protect the security of economic and state establishments, to defend the cities, and to strengthen our forces in the struggle against the extremists. In the 6 months since the Geneva accords and after the withdrawal of the Soviet forces began, it is clear that the extremists are unable to achieve their objectives of occupying important strategic provinces.

We have brought about changes in our ranks based on the national reconciliation policy and on the basis of our military doctrine, which is defensive. For example, we evacuated our units and companies from a number of administrative areas along the border. Emigrants have returned to these administrative areas without encountering any obstacles and have settled there. We have also retreated from some regions. Let us see what have they achieved by occupying these regions.

They have only gathered their forces in one or two provinces for the purpose of plundering, thus creating a favorable military situation for our forces. After occupying some regions, the extremists sustained heavy losses as a result of our operations. I say clearly: The extremists should know that nothing will be achieved by means of war. They will be scattered again under the presure of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan and will suffer heavy losses.

[Words indistinct] because here is the key to the settlement of all current problems. The new situation we have faced in recent months is that there are two options for parties, political organizations, and existing armed groups: They should either cooperate for the sake of peace or they should die, or they should all perish. [sentence as heard] The current situation in the country requires a fundamental change in the behavior of all interested forces: They must think about dialogue and negotiations in order to restore peace, rather than looking for the differences.

[Words indistinct] it requires reasonableness and political realism, and a fresh attitude toward the country's problems. It appears that the number of individuals, organizations, parties, and groups interested in this goal, that is, ensuring peace, increases every day. Peace can by no means be achieved by arming against one another. Only agreement with one another leads to peace. In the present situation no force can consider itself above the need for negotiations and dialogue.

I can say clearly that unless active political forces sit at the negotiation table, no one person alone can restore peace and national accord in the country. The present situation requires every person to take into account the existing reality and the vital interests of the other side and take a realistic attitude toward them [words indistinct].

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan is asking international society to support the peaceful initiatives of the Republic of Afghanistan:

1. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan intends to go to the UN Security Council and request that this council urgently consider the threat directed to the territorial integrity and national security of the Republic of Afghanistan as a result of Pakistan's interference in our internal affairs which has been intensified as a result of Pakistan's violation of the Geneva accords.

2. With Pakistan's violation of the Geneva accords, the fate of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and Iran has been made more tragic. By various means these countries are preventaing the refugees' return to their country. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan has undeniable facts concerning the violation of the rights of Afghan refugees and has asked international organizations to force the Government of Pakistan to observe the provisions in the Geneva accords relating to refugees.

3. Afghanistan's foreign policy has always been based on nonalignment and neutrality. This principle is embodied in the country's new constitution. However, there are forces in the region that are trying to use our country as a springboard against other states, thus forcing Afghanistan to abandon its policy of nonalignment and neutrality. These forces in the capitals of other countries should not be allowed to determine the fate of Afghans.

To confirm and guarantee this principle we propose the convening of an international conference on Afghanistan under UN supervision. I request that His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, take the responsibility for convening this conference.

What issues may be raised at this conference?

—Verifying Afghanistan's neutral status;

—Drawing up a comprehensive international program for assisting Afghanistan's socioeconomic development and creating the [word indistinct] mechanism; and

—Providing international guarantees for the defense of human rights in Afghanistan, including the right for [word indistinct] freedoms.

In consideration of the fact that during the 10 years of war a large number of various weapons have been stored in Afghanistan and in order to bring about an atmosphere of confidence so that in the future the calamity of war does not come to our nation again and a durable peace can be restored in our country, we can study the issue of demilitarizing Afghanistan, and collect all weapons in the country and hand them over to the countries where they were manufactured. [applause]

This has both national and international characteristics. A nonviolent atmosphere and a place for broad international cooperation will be created in the Asian region. In this circumstance credible international guarantees are an issue.

The purpose of the above proposal is that our people's cry, caused by war and fratricide, may never be heard again, because the 10 years of war have inflicted very heavy losses on Afghans.

World Wars I and II together lasted for 8 years, whereas in Afghanistan the dimensions of war and destruction have [words indistinct]. In such a situation, the true sons of Afghanistan and those people who have a sense of responsibility should place this issue above party, class, strata, and ideological interests. They should not allow a dangerous conflagration to erupt .

4. We have a positive attitude toward a broadly based coalition government acceptable to all interested parties. Such a government first of all should bring all sides together for a dialogue. Then it should take urgent measures to convene a peace conference, establish a cease-fire and control its observance, and campaign against those who oppose it.

5. Our government is now working on a new economic program. A large number of businessmen, including some returnees, have been attracted to the development of the national economy. Meanwhile, we will establish contacts with Western companies as a part of the development of economic relations with various countries and help them to establish branches in Afghanistan. We will take into account the private sector's interests in monetary, credit, and [word indistinct] policies in industry, transport, and in the field of [word indistinct] and business services.

From this podium, on behalf of the state, the Afghan people, and myself, let me express our profound appreciation to the Soviet leadership and the FRG and Japanese Governments for the $600 million they donated to the UN fund for reviving the Afghan economy. [applause] It would be better for the United States to show this kind of goodwill by contributing to this UN fund, thereby demonstrating humanitarian feelings and observing human rights, as all civilized countries do, instead of sending missiles to the extremists.

Dear compatriots, after ensuring peace, the country's socio-economic development has a special place in the Republic of Afghanistan's program. We will follow this program within the framework of the country's socio-economic plan. [passage omitted]

Esteemed members of the Milli Shura, our country is in a difficult and sensitive situation. In such a situation, the general duties of state bodies, particularly the Milli Shura as the highest legislative body under the Afghan Constitution, are fully clear. It is necessary for the esteemed representatives of the Milli Shura to have a comprehensive understanding of the powers of the Milli Shura as described in the constitution. The legislative bodies should not usurp the positions of executive bodies. The most important duty of each Milli Shura member is to work for the implementation of the national reconciliation policy and seek ways to involve the opposition forces in compromise and negotiations.

The thousands of our compatriots who are burning in the flames of the war have placed their hopes in you. I think the best time for you to work for reconciliation is during the Milli Shura's recess.

We expect the esteemed members, as the representatives of the people, to assist and cooperate with the leadership of the state and government by giving them useful and necessary advice. At present, the need to consolidate laws and the legal system is being seriously discussed. We all know that during the implementation of the national reconciliation policy one of the fundamental issues which has always been at the center of our attention is the consolidation of the legal basis and foundation of this policy.

In other words, since the national reconciliation policy was declared, efforts have always been made to consolidate legality and the legal system in society and to create the necessary legal foundations to determine rights, freedom, as well as an understanding of the duties and responsibilities of citizens. [passage omitted]

I would like to take this opportunity to address the commanders of armed groups inside the country. The Republic of Afghanistan has a special [word indistinct] for you. You too have suffered from the miseries of 10 years of war. It is clear to you more than any others that the seizure of power by one side cannot end the war but only leads to its intensification. Therefore, it is time to share power through negotiations and understanding. Consider this call of ours a serious call for negotiations.

I speak to the refugees: The extremists do not suggest a way for you to return home; instead they entice you to fight against your brothers and you enter the territory of the Republic of Afghanistan to fight. We consider this a crime against our people. [passage omitted]

I address the clergy and respected 'ulema: Aware of the country's needs and intent on ensuring peace and in line with the 'ulema's proposal, we agreed to tremendous compromises and declared the national reconciliation policy which completely conforms with the tenets of Islam. However, the enemy has taken advantage of our good intentions and instead of behaving in accordance with the word of God—Muslims are brothers so make peace with your brothers—they have resorted to terrorizing and committing genocide against innocent people. All of us have witnessed the sad incidents of the past few months; there are no hearts which are not touched by them. [passage omitted]

Many incidents have occurred in Kabul and in the provinces. They call them a holy war. Which holy war? A holy war for what? In an Islamic country where religious rites are performed in complete freedom and "God is great" can be heard from its minarets, the conflagration of war between Muslim brothers cannot be called a holy war. [passage omitted]

The United States through the Pakistan Government makes millions of dollars available to the saboteurs and terrorists to ruin our country. The United States and its friends are committing aggression against our country.

The Pakistani Government stands against these words of God: People who believe fulfill obligations. Pakistan has trampled on the UN Charter. [passage omitted] On Muhammad's birth and death anniversary extremists fired a total of 480 missiles at Kabul Qandahar, Samangan, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Logar, and Paktia. They martyred 12 persons and injured 44. They destroyed two houses and caused much damage. These inhumane actions are what the opposition calls a holy war.

Esteemed religious leaders, work toward reconciliation and lead this national and humanitarian movement because our path fully conforms with the instructions of the holy Koran. We ask the ICO [Islamic Conference Organization] to contribute to the reconciliation of hostile forces in Afghanistan. [passage omitted]

Soldiers, officers, and personnel of the Armed Forces, defend your free, independent, and peace-loving country. Support your country's territorial integrity and independence. Over the last 10 years you have proven that the Afghan Armed Forces are able to defend their country. The epics of our Armed Forces personnel in Qalat, Nangarhar, Ghazni, Konarha, Khowst, Gardeyz, Herat, Qandahar, and other provinces will go down in our country's history. [passage omitted]

Those of us who have tried to prepare the ground for the withdrawal of Soviet forces have not done unjust work. We relied on our people and our Armed Forces. This has enhanced our national pride. The protection of national pride and the prestige of the people is our sacred duty. [applause]

Sometimes there are rumors about me, that the president of Afghanistan will give up the struggle for national reconciliation. We will never give up the continuing struggle to ensure peace and security for our people. Our path is just and right. We will advance this sacred struggle for the establishment of peace and tranquillity for our people. If it is a matter of ensuring the peace,

tranquillity, and prosperity of our people, we would even lay down our lives for that. [applause] The revolutionaries have set such examples in our country and in other countries.

On the other hand, we see that the opposition has designed various plans and proposed various governments. They say: We do not want anything for ourselves. We only want what is good and just for the people of Afghanistan. However, hidden behind these apparently beautiful words are their true aims: obtaining posts and designing various governments. Are such claims worthy of those who call themselves political figures and personalities and operate under the slogan of peace?

We say that a broadly based government should be created in Afghanistan; it should be acceptable to the people of Afghanistan and include all those interested in establishing peace. This government would have the duty of first declaring and then policing a cease-fire. It should organize a peace conference and prepare the ground for elections and hold a Loya Jirgah. It is not suitable for the opposition to seek power before the establishment of peace; it should not sacrifice peace for power. The people suffer losses every day but they [the opposition] only think about a favorable government.

Any government which does not consider the reality of the present political system in Afghanistan, that is, the PDPA, the government of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Armed Forces, its political allies, social organizations such as youth, women, trade unions, and others, will be marked with failure and fraud from the beginning. [applause]

Let them hear this. They should be realistic and bow to reality. They say: We want peace; hand over power to us. They want to ignore the other forces, whereas we discuss the national reconciliation policy in terms of lifting the monopoly of power. It is for the sake of peace that we refrain from concentrating power in the PDPA's hands. Any government not based on the objective foundations of the country and capable of defending peace will find it difficult to survive. If all the parties and social and political organizations form a coalition, then we will be able to put out the flames of war.

Dear compatriots, make the path of reconciliation your main path in life. You should be the true leaders of national reconciliation. [passage omitted]

The extremists claim that the people of Afghanistan could not protect the life and security of their homeland without the Soviet forces. Did not Afghanistan and its brave people always defend their country with gallantry and with the military assistance of the Soviet Union? Has not the country always been free and proud? Was it not Afghans who died for the country's freedom and integrity? Did they not firmly protect and defend the homeland in order to hand it on to the following generations? Do not fall under the influence of the extremists' propaganda. Unite to defend the security of Kabul, the cities, and the provinces. [passage omitted]

Dear compatriots, Since the declaration of national reconciliation we have all suffered the pain of death and destruction for the sake of ensuring the worthy and desirable cause of peace despite all the retreats, concessions, invitations, and opportunities presented by the state. We have hoped that this Islamic, Afghan, and humane cause of peace would not be damaged by reciprocol action. We have always taken the first steps toward peace. However, if the extremists reply to our peace-loving measures with fire, we will be forced to respond as neccessary. It is written in the Koran: You attack them as they attack you.

Urged on by foreigners, the extremists and their adventurous and confused actions have now left us in a position in which we need to teach them that Afghanistan's people and state were, are, and will always be capable of defending themselves with the power of their belief and trust in the traditional and religious style. They have always been examples of bravery and gallantry.

Security can not be divided. Comprehensive and just cooperation is needed for general security. You should not allow terrorists and saboteurs to conduct activities in our cities. As a result of their shellings non-military people—your families, relatives, and children—are being killed. Transform each of your cities and houses into an unconquerable peak. Use all your means to consolidate the proud Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan. One should be firm and patient for the sake of peace.

There are troops, armed civilian detachments, and ammunition and arms in each city for its defense. By their joint efforts they will be able to achieve this aim. Yes, we have shown real flexibility and democracy in our desire to resolve the problems by peaceful and humanitarian means during the process of compromise and concession to all the world.

Dear compatriots, we know that your path is difficult. The weariness is painful. Your children suffer from poverty and disease. You have many enemies but you struggle for peace and security. This is your main asset. Protect and defend your freedom.

Only through unity and cohesion between all national and patriotic forces regardless of political views and racial and tribal conflicts will we be able to save Afghanistan and its people from destruction and war. We must remember our good traditions and the advice of our forefathers.

Recognizing the high national responsibility before history and homeland, I once again invite all armed opposition and all emigrant compatriots to reconcile by means of direct talks. Victory lies in being patient, firm, and consistent.

In the hope of establishing peace and tranquillity in dear Afghanistan, success comes from God, thank you.

Islamic Council Says Moscow Talks 'Impractical'

LD2810192188 Tehran IRNA in English 1731 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 28, IRNA—Afghanistan's Islamic Coalition Council today termed "impractical" direct talks with Moscow as long as the occupiers are still in Afghanistan.

Members of the council speaking in a press and televised interview rejected a plan for formation of a coalition government comprising of the Kabul regime elements.

The council described a plan recently proposed by U.N. Under-Secretary Diego Cordovez for return of Zahir Shah to Afghanistan and formation of a government comprising of westo-philics as "contrary to Afghan Muslim people's demand". The council termed the plan a diversion in Islamic uprising of Afghanistan.

The council's spokesman Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad 'Ali Jawid reminding of former Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov's appointment as that country's new ambassador to Kabul, considered the assignment a novel trick for preserving Soviet interests in Afghanistan and probably for the formation of a coalition government with participation of Afghanistan's mujahidin.

The appointment of Vorontsov aims at upholding Kabul's Marxist regime in Afghanistan and strengthening of Moscow's political and military presence in that country, the coalition said in a statement released on the same day.

The statement stressed elsewhere that such measures cannot harm the firm will of the Afghan nation for materialising their goals.

Hoj. Jawid said the council has recently presented a plan for formation of a revolution's council comprising of leaders of all mujahidin groups including Sunni and Shi'a groups on the basis of which the revolution's council can form a transitional government in a drive to pave the way for a popular elections and establishment of principles for an Islamic government in Afghanistan.

He noted ground has been prepared for formation of the revolution's council in some liberated regions.

The spokesman stressed Afghan people are too wise to let U.S. influence in that country after forcing Soviet forces out of their homeland.

Kabul Seeks Rapprochement With Zahir Shah

BK2810115888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 28 (AFP)—The Kabul government has sent a special emissary to Rome to patch up differences with former monarch Zahir Shah as it continues to seek peace in Afghanistan, informed sources said Friday.

Quoting officials in the Afghan capital, they said President Najibullah had asked Fatah Najam [spelling as received], the former royal physician, to go to Rome as mediator between Mr. Zahir Shah and Kabul's ruling People's Democratic Party.

Mr. Zahir Shah, 74, was deposed in 1973 in a pro-Soviet coup that took place when he was out of Afghanistan. Since then successive regimes in Kabul have been locked in combat with Islamic mujahidin guerrillas.

Dr. Najam, who has remained neutral in the Afghan conflict, was assigned to convince the former king to return to Kabul and help Mr. Najibullah settle the Afghan problem, the sources said. He left Kabul recently, the sources said, but it was not known how long he would be in Rome.

Resistance sources in Peshawar, Pakistan, confirmed the sources' information, adding that they believed Dr. Najam would also meet mujahidin representatives and moderate monarchists whilst in Europe.

Efforts towards setting up a coalition government in Kabul have gained momentum as the February 15, 1989, deadline for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan nears.

Some mujahidin groups have rejected a role for the king, but his name has cropped up once again as an acceptable Afghan leader following indications that Pakistan was prepared to let him play a role in the peace process.

Pakistan is to elect a new government in November and observers say the Foreign Ministry is keen to settle the Afghan issue as soon as possible.

Protest Lodged With Pakistani Envoy

LD3010070688 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0518 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 29, BAKHTAR—Charge d'affaires of the Embassy of Pakistan in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affiars and the following was conveyed to him by the deputy head of the Political Division of that ministry.

Despite the repeated demands by the Republic of Afghanistan, the Government of Pakistan by ignoring the provisions of Geneva accords is continuing its air intrusion against the Republic of Afghanistan.

On October 25 at 16 hours and thirty minutes at local time a jet plane of Pakistan's Air Force intruded into the airspace of the Republic of Afghanistan and after conducting a reconnaissance flight on Shiraw region, Qandahar Province, returned to Pakistan.

The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan lodges protest with the Government of Pakistan about this intrusion which is a flagrant violation with Geneva accords and runs counter to internationally accepted principles.

The Government of Afghanistan hopes that the Government of Pakistan should refrain from the recurrence of such acts, the result of which brings nothing but grave consequences.

'Arabic Adviser' Killed in Kabul Province

LD3010063788 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0527 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Kabul, Oct. 29, BAKHTAR—An Arabic adviser by the name of Abo Abdurrahman [name as received] who had entered Shakar Darreh District of Kabul Province for subversive actions was crushed along with a ring-leader of an extremist group on October 20th during armed clashes with the armed forces of the country, reports our military correspondent from Shakar Darreh.

Such interferences from the territory of Pakistan in the internal affairs of Afghanistan intensify war in the territory of Afghanistan and result into killing of the civilians. [passage omitted]

Mujahidin Kill 36, Disrupt Kabul Power Supply

BK2910120688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1151 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Islamabad, Oct 29 (AFP)—Mujahidin rebels killed 36 Afghan troops and power station workers in an attack on the plant which disrupted electricity supplies to Kabul, the pro-resistance AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY (ANA) said Saturday.

The rebels damaged several electricity facilities and destroyed four bridges, eight tanks, 11 vehicles and 19 security posts in simultaneous attacks Tuesday on Pol-e Surkha Khan, Neghloo and Sarowbi east of Kabul, ANA said.

A total of 36 Kabul troops and plant workers were killed in the attack on Sarowbi, which disrupted electricity supplies to Kabul for three hours, it added.

In a separate report the agency said the mujahidin had captured a security post at Teri Kandal north of Gardeyz, capital of eastern Paktia Province, on Sunday. The guerrillas captured two mortars, three heavy machine guns, three vehicles and a large quantity of ammunition from the post, it said.

More on 'Successful Operations'

BK2910154488 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin have carried out more successful operations in various areas, capturing an important military post and damaging at least three military aircraft, a number of tank,s and other vehicles. According to reports, a military post has been captured in Teri Kandal area, north of Gardeyz in Paktia Province, and two mortars, three heavy machineguns, and many other weapons have also been seized. A helicopter gunship was also shot down in this area.

A jet plane was shot down near Towr Kotal area in Qandahar. The mujahidin launched rocket attacks on Baghran airfield in Parvan Province, damaging a military plane. More than 110 Kabul soldiers have surrendered to the mujahidin with their arms in the (Janasuraj) area in the periphery of Golbahar.

The mujahdin have carried out several operations near (Pol-e-Surkha Khan), Sarowbi and (Negoli) areas causing heavy damage to the military posts and installations of the Kabul administration. In these operations more than 36 soldiers were killed, and 4 bridges, 8 tanks and 11 vehicles and 19 security posts were damaged.

Mujahidin Increase Pressure on Jalalabad

BK2810153488 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reportedly increasing pressure on Jalalabad after capturing Konarha and Kapisa Provinces. More than 2,000 [Kabul regime] troops are said to have been dispatched to Jalalabad.

The mujahidin also carried out rocket attacks near (Qalat Ghilzai) the headquarters of Zabol Province, killing the local commander and his two security men. The mujahidin are also reported to have intensified operations in Parvan and Baghlan Provinces along the Salang highway.

Mujahidin To Use Captured Radio Equipment

BK3010024088 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Reports say that the Afghan mujahidin have captured radio communications equipment which was to be used by the Kabul regime for military purposes. The mujahidin are expected to begin transmitting messages

throughout Afghanistan. According to a report from Afghanistan, the mujahidin seized the powerful R-140 telecommunications unit after capturing Taleqan, the capital of Takhar Province.

Another report says that the mujahidin recently seized a military post in (Koh-e Mula) and in Siah Kuh. They captured many weapons and military equipment, and either killed or wounded 14 Kabul forces, including an officer.

India

Farmers' Sit-in Continues, Forces Rally Shift

BK3010033888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Delhi's Red Fort will now be the venue of the rally to be held tomorrow to observe the death anniversary of the former prime minister, Indira Gandhi. This was announced by the Congress-I general secretary, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad. He told newsmen that Congress-I is a disciplined party which believes in nonviolence and it was to avoid unnecessary confrontation that it took the decision to shift the venue of the rally, keeping up its old traditions. The Boat Club lawns had been alloted to the Congress-I to hold the rally.

Mr Azad said it is unfortunate that some political leaders have shown their solidarity with the Bharatiya Kisan [Indian Farmers] Union, which is holding a dharna [sit-in] there, and they have not uttered a single word against the unlawful and indecent seizure of the lawns. He regretted that some people and some political parties are out to malign the spirit and significance of 31 October, but the Congress-I will not allow the solemnity of the occasion to be marred. [passage omitted]

About 20 policemen, including the deputy commissioner of police [DCP], Mr Ajay Chadha, and 13 farmers were injured in a skirmish at the Boat Club lawns in New Delhi late last night. Police say the trouble started when they moved in to occupy the areas vacated by the farmers on sit-in. This was resented by the farmers who gheraoed [to confine a person as a protest] the DCP. They also hurled stones at the police.

The police then resorted to mild cane charge and lob tear gas shells to control the violent farmers. Meanwhile, mediation efforts are on to find a solution to the farmers' problems.

Sit-in Strike Ends 31 Oct

BK3110132688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] The Bharatiya Kisan [Indian Farmers] Union [BKU] called off their weeklong dharna [sit-in] at the Boat Club in New Delhi this afternoon. Announcing the decision the BKU president, Mr Mahendra Singh Tikait, told his followers that the surface transport minister, Mr Rajesh Pilot, had assured him that the government would consider their demands.

He said the farmers have achieved the objective of drawing the people's attention to their grievances. The BKU panchayat [local administrative body] will meet shortly to take stock of the situation.

West Bengal Minister Resigns Amid 'Crisis'

BK2910071788 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] In a dramatic political development in Calcutta last night, the West Bengal PWD [Public Works Department] minister, Mr Jatin Chakraborty, submitted his resignation to the chief minister, Mr Jyoti Basu. He did so on a directive from the state secretariat of the Revolutionary Socialist Party [RSP], to which he belongs.

The state committee of the party met in an emergency meeting earlier and discussed the controversy sparked off by the disclosure of a secret note about irregularities in the purchase of bulbs. In the note, Mr Chakraborty had alleged the involvement of Mr Jyoti Basu in the purchase of a huge quantity of lamps by the state government from a private company.

The disclosure created a major political crisis in the 12-year-old Left Front in the state. Mr Jyoti Basu denied the charge, describing it as an attempt to blackmail him. The CPI-M also took a serious view of the charge and put pressure on the RSP, a constituent of the Left Front, to pull out Mr Chakraborty from the ministry.

Our Calcutta correspondent, Sunil Chakraborty, reports RSP's decision to pull out the PWD minister has averted an immediate possibility of disintegration of the Left Front. Our correspondent says Mr Jatin Chakroborty, a prominent left leader, was in the cabinet since 1977 when the Left Front government came to power in the state.

4 Killed in Punjab; 2 'Intruders' Killed

BK3010161088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] In Punjab four persons, including a granthi [Sikh priest who reads holy scripture], have been killed in separate incidents since last night. The granthi was shot dead in Laluwal village in Gurdaspur District.

One person was killed and three women injured in Amritsar District this evening. Two other persons were killed in Faridkot and Amritsar Districts. Security forces shot dead two intruders from Pakistan last night.

Attack on Telecommunications Plant Foiled

BK3110041788 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, four suspected terrorists made an abortive attempt to blow up the industrial complex of Indian Telephone Industry [ITI] at (Haiderpura) near Srinagar late last night. The alert security staff manning the ITI premises arrested one terrorist; three others escaped.

Gandhi Urges Press To Formulate 'Code'

BK2810112788 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] The prime minister has called upon the press to draw up a code relating to its freedom of expression in projecting various political and other developments. He said the press should draw such a code by consensus, but pointed out that there is no homogeneity of views. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was inaugurating the 150th anniversary celebrations of a daily TIMES OF INDIA in New Delhi today. He said there are no simple solutions as some sections always assume a partisan role.

Mr Gandhi said in a democracy it is the legitimate right of the press to be critical of the government but adverse relations between the two will not be conducive to development. He said constructive criticism is always welcome.

The prime minister said as democracy without a free press is inconceivable, expression of views without self-restraint and limit can retard progress.

Paying tributes to the contributions of the TIMES OF INDIA group of papers in the dissemination of information, he pointed out that very little effort is made to project developments in the country and involving the people in it.

The prime minister said the government is looking forward to working with the press in building our people. He said India must again assume its vanguard role in civilization. A new awareness among the people about nonviolence and peace is the key to developments.

Mr Gandhi asked the press to join hands with the government in shaping the destiny of the nation.

Government Approves 10 Nuclear Power Units

BK2810155888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] The Center has given clearance for the setting up of 10 nuclear power units. Disclosing this to newsmen in Madras, the chairman of the Nuclear Power Cooperation, Mr M.R. Srinivasan, said four 235-megawatt units would be established at Kaiga in Karnataka and four 500-megawatt units at Kota in Rajasthan. Two units will be set up at Tarapur, Maharashtra.

Iran

Khomeyni Cancels Meetings Due to Khatami's Death

LD2810162688 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's Secretariat issued a statement tonight announcing that due to the death of the honorable scholar, Ayatollah Khatami, his eminence the imam will not hold any meetings tomorrow. The statement requests the dear sisters, brothers, and honorable officials who hold meeting cards not to come tomorrow.

Sends Condolence Message

LD2810173588 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] On the death of the scholar of divinity, Ayatollah Seyyed Ruhollah Khatami, Imam Khomeyni sent the following message of condolence:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. God brings us into this world and God takes us away. Islam and Iran have lost one of their most illustrious figures of piety, purity, and faith. My dear brother, in recent decades the enlightened Khatami was the luminous figure of the tireless struggles of enlightened clergymen in this land. He was a religious intellectual and an honorable clergymen. He was one of the faithful good men the likes of which, if not nonexisten, are most certainly very rare.

Deep down he understood struggle and he drank its hardships like a refreshing drink. He helped and sheltered the deprived. He fought inflexibility and regressive ideas for an entire lifetime. He was one of the unparalleled supporters of the pure Islam of Mohammad, may God's peace be upon him and his descendants, in an age of deception and narcissism. He lived pure, died pure, and went into a pure sleep close to the mercy of his Lord.

I express my condolences on the occasion of this painful tragedy to the Iranian people, particularly the faithful people of Yazd Province; his honorable family; his faithful children; and to our wise, pious, and faithful child, his eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Khatami, the honorable minister of Islamic guidance. May God bestow His compassion upon him.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, Friday, 28 October 1988

Khatami Services Announced

LD3110113588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's office announced: To honor the late Ayatollah Khatami, the imam's representative and Friday imam of Yazd, who spent his blessed life defending Islam and the revolution and training those

devoted to Islamic teachings, services will be held, on behalf of Imam Khomeyni, between 1430 and 1630 on Wednesday, the day after tomorrow, 2 November, at Tehran's Ark Mosque.

Infantry Division Pledges Allegiance to Khomeyni
LD3010220088 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, on the last day of Unity Week, and simultaneously with the anniversary of the auspicious births of the prophet and Imam Ja'far Sadiq, peace be upon him, the fighters of the Muhammad Rasul Allah 27th Mechanized Infantry Division participated in a ceremony at the Shahid Motahhari advanced school. In the presence of President Khamene'i, they signed a scroll and sent it to the commander in chief, reaffirming their allegiance to Imam Khomeyni.

During the ceremony, the president called the Muhammad Rasul Allah Division one of the active and famous divisions throughout the imposed war. Stressing the importance of the Armed Forces readiness to defend the Islamic homeland, he said: The arrogant world is waiting to inflict blows on the system which has evolved on the basis of Islam. Therefore, you youths must prepare yourselves in every way and more than ever before.

Mojahedin on 'Khomeynite Terrorism' Network
NC2910070988 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] The Iranian opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization revealed in Rome yesterday the existence of a network called Khomeynite Terrorism, which has bases in Turkey and Lebanon. The organization revealed the existence of the network in order to assist the countries that host Iranian refugees in defending their interests as well as those of the refugees.

The network is supervised by Iranian Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani, who personally commands a Revolutionary Guards unit. That unit carries out operations abroad, supervises the general command of the Hizballah in Tehran, as well as a branch for operational support and an Iranian force in Lebanon.

The force in question is divided into wings, a Sunni wing operating in concert with the Islamic Unification Movement and Jundallah [Sunni armed group in Tripoli], and a Shi'ite wing that oversees the Lebanese Hizballah, the Islamic Amal Movement, and Islamic Jihad.

Students To Hold Anti-U.S. Rally 2 Nov
LD3110101988 Tehran IRNA in English 1012 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct, 31, IRNA—On November 2, university students here will hold an anti-U.S. rally in front of the compounds of the former U.S. Embassy here, known by its more common epithet "the den of spies" since its seizure on November 4, 1979 by Muslim students following the imam's line.

The Muslim Students' Association has invited various sectors of the nation, including students, to take part in a march from the Tehran University to the compounds of the former embassy on that day.

Majlis Bill Names 4 Nov National Day of Struggle
LD3010114088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct

[Excerpts] An open session of the Majlis today urgently debated the draft bill concerning the anniversary of the capture of the U.S. den of espionage and naming it the National Day of Struggles Against Global Arrogance. The meeting was attended by members of the Council of Guardians. The draft bill was approved. In accordance with this single article draft bill, 4 November will now be the National Day of Struggles Against Global Arrogance, headed by the United States. [passage omitted]

The Central News Unit reports that Hashemi-Rafsanjani offered congratulations on the birth anniversaries of Muhammad ibn 'Abdallah, the savior of humanity and the exalted prophet of Islam, peace be upon him and his scion, and also the Holy Imam Sadiq, peace be upon him. Hashemi-Rafsanjani also noted Unity Week, and said: This week which was decreed by His Excellency Grand Ayatollah Montazeri has resulted in our receiving the blessings of unity.

The Majlis speaker conveyed a message of condolences on behalf of the Majlis deputies to his excellency the imam of the ummah, the people of Yazd, and the esteemed family, in particular Seyyed Mohammad Khatami, minister of culture and Islamic Guidance, on the death of Ayatollah Khatami, the lofty clergyman and representative of the imam and Friday imam of Yazd, who was among the dignitaries of Islam and the revolution.

Majlis Mid-Term Election Results Announced
LD3010191288 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1600 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] One hour ago the Interior Ministry election headquarters announced the results of mid-term elections in 14 constituencies for the third term of the Majlis as follows:

Messrs Seyyed Ebrahim Miria'i, for Talesh; 'Ali Asghar Mortazi-Fard, known as Ja'fari-Esfahani, for Lenjan; Hadi Khatami, for Borujerd; Mostafa Taherizadeh, for Falavarjan; Mohammad Ja'far Sa'idian-Fard, for Khomeynishahr; 'Abbas Mirza Abu Talebi, for (Bo'in Sahara) and Abak; Javad Hoseynzadeh, for Darreh Gaz; 'Abbas 'Abbasi, for Bandar-e 'Abbas, Qeshm, and Abu Musa; 'Ali Asghar Esfandiarpur, for Kuhdasht and Chasgin; Eshaq Jahangiri-Kuhshahi, for Jiroft; Jahanshah Danesh, for Masjed-e Soleyman; and 'Ali Mohammad Ahmadi, for Aligudarz.

The elections in the Kord Kuy and Bijar constituencies went to a second round.

Reportage on 3d Round of Geneva Peace Talks

Invitation To Talks Accepted

LD2810203588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Mr Mohammad Ja'far Mahallati, the Islamic Republic of Iran's UN representative, met UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar this morning and informed him that our minister of foreign affairs has accepted the secretary general's invitation to participate in the peace talks in Geneva.

In the meeting, the UN secretary general expressed his gratitude for Mr Velayati's cooperation in the talks and said that the Security Council's statement about the Geneva talks is clear. He added that in the Geneva talks there is no room for wasting time; the talks must yield results. [passage omitted]

UN Report on Forces' Proximity

LD2810210988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] We begin the hour's news with a report from our colleague in London about the presentation of a report on the Iran-Iraq borders by the UN secretary general's envoy.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The UN report states that despite the establishment of and adherence to the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, the proximity of the two sides' Armed Forces in some areas of the fronts necessitates the withdawal of the forces to international borders. Marrack Goulding, the UN secretary general's political deputy, who recently visited the region, said in a private report to the Security Council that in nine locations along the cease-fire line between the two countries the forces are so close to each other that if an immediate withdrawal does not take place, the possibility of the war's resumption will exist.

Goulding described the conditions at the front as dangerous, and stated that anxiety will only be eliminated if an immediate withdrawal to recognized international borders takes place to solidify the cease-fire and if the remaining clauses of Security Council Resolution No 598 are implemented.

The report, which has been turned over to UN secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, states that the distance between the Iranian and Iraqi forces is only 10 meters at some points and that this proximity has created potentially dangerous regions.

It has been stressed in the report that the cease-fire has been well-maintained during the past 2 months, but that the current situation is basically unstable. As long as that instability is unresolved, the danger of the resumption of the war persists.

It has been stated in the report that so far, 1,072 cease-fire violations have been reported along the fronts, 235 instances of which have been confirmed by UN forces.

In the meantime, on the eve of the resumption of the Iran-Iraq talks in Geneva, the UN secretary general, in his meeting this morning with our country's permanent representative at that organization, announced that the Geneva talks have no room for time-wasting and that the talks must yield results. He said that the Security Council has also (?criticized) the general progress of the talks. [end recording]

Velayati on 'More Positive Trend'

LD3010174288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] In an interview with IRNA on the views of the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to Geneva for the third round of peace talks, Foreign Minister Velayati stated that the Islamic Republic's views are crystal clear: The implementation of Resolution No 598 within the framework of the UN secretary general's implementation plan has been the main position of the Islamic Republic both in this round of talks and previous rounds of talks.

Regarding the progress of the talks, he said: In light of the report that the secretary general has submitted to the Security Council, if we base the issue on his views and the Security Council's response to his report one must say that the talks are enjoying a relatively more positive trend than in the past. However, there are difficulties along the way, created specifically by Iraq's excuses and obstructionist attitude.

In response to a question as to whether the impediments to the talks might make Iran withdraw from its position, the foreign minister said: Regardless of the speed of the talks, they are being conducted within the framework of a set of principles from which we will in no way under any circumstances depart.

Velayati Departs for Geneva

LD3110073888 Tehran IRNA in English 0728 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Tehran for Geneva Monday morning for new round of peace talks with Iraq and stressed that the 1975 accord is the main framework for settling of disputes with Iraq.

Interviewed before departure he said "Under all conditions Iran will hold on to this accord. The document is still valid and irrevocable."

Asked to comment on new round of talks he said on the basis of statements made by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar one could express cautious optimism. He said that it is apparent that the international community is fed up with excuses made by Iraq in the course of the talks.

He expressed hope that Iraq will realise sensitivity of talks and that it will discontinue its obstructive maneuvers in the talks.

Velayati reiterated that Iran is for full implementation of the U.N. Resolution 598 on ending the Iraq-Iran war. Like previous rounds of talks held in Geneva and in New York, Iran will not agree to discussing any issue outside the provisions of the resolution.

On the dredging of the Arvand River and Iraq's claim over the river, Velayati said that this is a border river and the border line is the thalweg line. He added that controversy in that connection will have to be settled within the context of the 1975 accord.

He said exchange of POWs, too, must be done in accordance with the Resolution 598.

Velayati said that in the past few months the Islamic Republic has proved its good will be releasing disabled Iraqi POWS, but noted that the Iraqi regime has not reciprocated Iran's initiative as well as it was reasonably expected to, and added that even when Baghdad decides to free disabled Iranian prisoners it compounds one grain of humanitarian gesture with ten tons of publicity work.

Naseri Previews Peace Talks

LD3110102288 Tehran IRNA in English 1009 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 31, IRNA—Foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq will start their third round of negotiations under United Nations mediation in Geneva Monday to end eight years of war.

Negotiating teams from both countries and the United Nations began arriving here during the past 24 hours. Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati is expected to arrive in the afternoon.

Dr Velayati and his Iraqi counterpart Tariq 'Aziz are due to hold separate talks with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar later in the afternoon.

Perez de Cuellar will be informed of the latest positions of each country before proceeding with joint talks which have achieved very little in two previous rounds.

The U.N. Security Council gave Perez de Cuellar a pre-negotiations boost by expressing support for his four-point plan to proceed with the implementation of Resolution 598 passed by the council over a year ago for a step-by-step ending of the war.

"Geneva today should be a different Geneva. The secretary general has come with greater authority," said Sirus Naseri, Iran's U.N. ambassador in Geneva.

He told IRNA that Iraq's lack of response to Perez de Cuellar's plan and its insistance on issues outside the U.N. resolution were major obstacles in the way towards settling the conflict.

"What prevents us from being optimistic is that we don't know what the Iraqi position is. Are they willing to go forward or not?"

So far only a ceasefire has been established between the two countries and that, U.N. officials believe, is dangerously fragile as troops, only meters away in some areas, have not withdrawn to internationally recognized borders.

The secretary general's plan calls for the strengthening of the ceasefire and freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf, withdrawal of troops, exchange of prisoners of war and the settlement of mutual issues, including the clearing of the Arvand River.

It is believed Perez de Cuellar will try to emphasize on the mandatory nature of Resolution 598 to prevent any deviation from its framework.

Two previous rounds of talks in Geneva and New York in the past 10 weeks have failed to achieve significant progress because of Iraq's claim over the Arvand River, or the Shatt al-'Arab as it calls it, and its insistance on clearing the waterway.

Iran while accepting the need to dredge the river based on the peace accord signed between the two countries in 1975, rejects the Iraqi demands as diversionary and irrelevant to the peace process set by Resolution 598.

"What is most important is the withdrawal of troops and it is only after this that we are able to judge whether the peace process is being consolidated or not," Naseri said. "Our position is clear. The river should be dredged but only based on the 1975 accord."

Iraq unilaterally abrogated the accord before invading the Islamic Republic in September 1980. The Iraqi regime has yet to reverse its decision.

Naseri said Iran was also prepared to discuss the exchange of POW's within the guidelines set by Resolution 598. In the meantime Iran was holding talks with the International Red Cross to prepare the grounds for an eventual exchange.

Both countries traded 25 POW's each several days ago, though eight of the Iranian POW's were civilians captured by Iraq soon after its invasion of Iran.

Arrives in Geneva

LD3110155588 Tehran IRNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] Geneva, Oct 31, IRNA—Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here Monday afternoon for the start of the third round of talks on the settlement of the war initiated by Iraq in 1980. He is scheduled to hold talks with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar later in the day.

Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz who arrived Sunday will also meet the secretary general separately. Face-to-face talks between the two foreign ministers are expected but have not been officially scheduled.

From Iran's point of view the withdrawal of troops to internationally recognized borders will be on top of the issues to be discussed, according to Iranian diplomatic sources.

The last two rounds of negotiations in Geneva and New York were stalled because of Iraq's sovereignty claim over the Arvand River and its insistence on clearing the waterway for the resumption of Iraqi shipping activity in the Persian Gulf, an issue outside the framework of Resolution 598.

Velayati did not make any statement on arrival at Geneva airport. His entourage includes 'Ali Shams Ardakani and Mohammad Javad Zarifi both foreign ministry advisers, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasan Rohani head of the Majlis Defence Committee, Dr Mahdi Zadeh member of the Majlis foreign affairs committee and Dr Jamshid Momtaz professor of international law at Tehran University.

Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons

1st Sermon on Islamic Unity

LD2810174388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 28 Oct 88

[First Friday prayers sermon delivered by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University on 28 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] I invite all esteemed brothers and sisters to heed my recommendation to pursue divine piety in upholding the unity of word among ourselves. [passage omitted]

Unity among Muslims means resolving differences among ourselves and avoiding clashes and conflicts. Unity means the eradication of conflicts. However, every Muslim sect should forego its own interests and preferences because this is not feasible. It would cause many problems and differences. Muslims around the world, from all sects, can preserve and consolidate unity among themselves by not differing or clashing with each other. [passage omitted]

Differences among Muslims, and, in general, among nations and societies, have always been one of the weapons used by the colonialists throughout time to forcibly take away a country's independence and unity. [passage omitted]

Colonialists primarily tend to use repression against the large number of Muslims, over 1 billion around the world, scattered over a very important geographical region. That region lies between Asia, Europe, and Africa, where the three continents meet along the world's waterways and where rich deposits have been discovered in the past 100 years. [passage omitted]

It has been over 100 years since Muslim intellectuals cried out for Muslims to resolve differences among themselves. [passage omitted] However, since the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the pace of fomenting discord and differences among Muslims, particularly between Shi'ites and Sunnis, has accelerated. [passage omitted] The Islamic revolution took a diametrically opposite position vis-a-vis colonialist moves, that is, right from the beginning it adopted as one of its slogans the slogan of unity among Muslims.

Our beloved and gracious imam has on many occasions cited the slogan of unity among Muslims for resolving differences. None of the Islamic aspirations and wishes will be realized without complete unity among Muslims. Zionism cannot be challenged without unity. The interests of the Islamic countries cannot be preserved nor can the great resources possessed by the many Islamic countries, oil, be correctly exploited and distributed in the world. Unity is needed to achieve Islamic aspirations.

Islamic society without a leader will always remain exposed to wars and conflict. [passage omitted] That is why moves by the colonialists and global arrogance regarding unity among Muslims take the diametrically opposite direction to that taken by the Islamic movement.

As the first officials of the Islamic revolution, we, that is, the Iranian nation, must show more concern for Islamic unity than all other nations. Unity among Muslims in the sense that I mentioned, that is, overcoming differences and not pitting one Islamic sect against another, is truly one of our great duties.

Both in our society and in other societies, despite their faith and belief in Islamic unity, some people exaggerate and stress the differences between the various sects, thinking that they are serving their own sect. This is a mistake.

Many supporters of unity and those claiming that Muslims should not have any differences with each other or fight one another, were banished from their sects and allegations were made against them. One or two Sunni 'ulema—Iranian and otherwise—said to me a few years ago: Because we kept talking about unity to our people and said that there should be no differences, some malicious people accused us of becoming Shi'ites. [passage omitted]

Of course, arrogance takes full advantage of this situation. Wherever someone proclaiming unity is found in the Muslim world, they accuse him of something, silenciang his message and weakening the influence of his work. Our people, particularly the mass media and writers, must be aware of this matter and deal with it. There is nothing wrong in expressing and explaining our beliefs. But there are two ways of expressing beliefs. One way is to provoke and insult the recipient; that is not right. Another way is to correctly express oneself, there is nothing wrong in that, as in the case of two jurisconsults, each with a different religious judgment.

There are several differences of religious judgment among our own jurisconsults. There are also several differences of opinion among our philosophers and orators; they express and explain their opinions. There is no need to be nasty to one another. There is no need to insult one another. There is no need to stress and insult the sacred beliefs of one another.

Today, the Muslim world needs this. The person who does not recognize this need should admit that he does not understand the Muslim world, the enemy, the enmities. A group of mercenary pencil pushers from Arab and non-Arab countries are sitting around waiting for certain people to say something, so that they can start a fight between Shi'ites and Sunnis, so that they can magnify it in their newspapers, magazines, and books and create a rift between the Iranian nation—which carries the banner of such a great revolution—and other nations.

This is a cause for celebration for arrogance. There is no feast better and sweeter for the revolution's enemies than to see the Iranian nation, this revolutionary and self-sacrificing nation, have grave sectarian differences with other world nations, other Muslim nations. Such differences are generally the deepest of differences. They are fortified by various prejudices and motives. Two nations ideologically opposed cannot possible be reconciled.

Arrogance and the United States would like nothing better than to see such differences between the Iranian nation and other nations. You must resist such crafty wishes by world arrogance. The 'ulema, wise men, writers, and poets in our country and elsewhere, those who are concerned about Islam, the revolution, and Islamic values, must stand up and fight this plot by arrogance. [crowd chants]

I have two or three suggestions. First, bear no grudges against your brother Muslims. No Muslim should bear a grudge against another Muslim simply because of ideological differences. [passage omitted] Second, do not needle others about their sensitivities. If a sect sees that another is sensitive about something, it should not provoke them about this sensitivity. [passage omitted] My third recommendation is that 'ulema from both sides and 'ulema from various Islamic sects sit together and jointly review Islamic issues, be they concern theology or sermons. [passage omitted]

On political issues especially everyone should shout the slogan of Islam, a unity slogan, and rely on the great prophet as the best factor capable of unifying Muslims. [crowd chants]

2d Sermon on Peace Talks

LD2810200788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1256 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Second Friday prayers sermon delivered by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i at Tehran University on 28 October—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. [passage omitted] Today [as heard] is the anniversary of the birth of the great prophet and His Eminence Ja'far Sadiq [the sixth Shi'ite imam]. According to Shi'ite history, both events occurred on 29 October. The entire period of 24-29 October is a time for great celebrations and festivities.

On this occasion, I congratulate all you dear brothers and honorable sisters, the Iranian nation, our great imam, and all Islamic nations throughout the world. [passage omitted]

Last week I toured the western and northwestern regions of the country. Let me say a few things about this trip. First, I would like to thank the combative, beloved, and brave people of West Azarbayjan and Kordestan, the citizens of Orumiyeh, Mahabad, Miando'ab, Khvoy, and also the citizens of Sanandaj and Marivan. They took advantage of my presence to express their fraternal, friendly, and sincere feelings toward the revolution, the Islamic Republic, and the dear imam. [passage omitted]

Regarding the Kurdish areas, whether in West Azarbayjan or in Kordestan, there is another point which I would certainly like to mention: The devotion and fidelity of these people to the revolution and the dear imam has been prominent and supportive throughout these 10 years. I will prove this. This region from the outset of the revolution was under attack by the counterrevolution, which was speaking in the name of the Kurdish people and was trying to present itself as the representative of the Kurdish people.

It employed the utmost harshness and severity in these regions. From the outset of the revolution until recently, a variety of incidents occurred there: threats, propaganda, incitement, and disputes, all of which were aimed at the Islamic Republic's system.

Nevertheless, these people are expressing the same belief, the same feeling, and the same enthusiasm for the Islamic Republic's ruling system and the leader of the revolution as the rest of the people. This is an indication of the depth of their faith. Their presence [Kurds in Iran] on the battlefields, whether on the scenes of the imposed war or on the scenes of the war against the counterrevolutionaries, portrayed a strong, active, and self-sacrificing people. [passage omitted]

These counterrevolutionary minigroups which claim to speak on their behalf are truly committing the greatest of treacheries against the Kurdish people. They are speaking contrary to their opinions and their beliefs, and are pretending to speak on their behalf.

Of course, it should be mentioned that under the previous regime these regions were oppressed. Therefore, with regard to economic issues, production facilities, cultural issues, the existence of universities and educational facilities, and so on, they are now facing shortages, which the Islamic Republic has to some extent parovided compensation. As these regions were involved in the war for 10 years, the Islamic Republic's organizations, such as the Reconstruction Jihad, higher education organizations, and others, were unable to fulfill all the plans, which I have been informed were extensive.

Today, God willing, they can use the facilities in the most suitable way in those regions. Instructions have been given to government officials and more will be given, God willing, so that we can compensate for some of the oppression and hardship which was inflicted on them by the previous regime.

Another issue I would like to discuss today is the Lebanon. I will not go into detail but I will comment on one issue, and that is the policy of resolving the Lebanese and occupied Palestine issues together.

The Maronites must lead Lebanon, according to arrogance's strategy, so that the Zionists will have security in the occupied territories. If the leadership is in the hands and under the domination of the Maronites in Lebanon, if they gain greater hegemony in parts of Beirut and then all over Lebanon—and that is their goal—it will greatly assist in creating security for the usurping Israeli Government in occupied Palestine. The Zionists will help so that the Maronites will attain the leadership there. Therefore, the Maronites are at the service of Zionism and Zionism is at the service of the Maronites. They help each other. This is a known fact.

Of course, there exists evidence in the Islamic world to show that agents of reaction are leaving the field open for that move by arrogance. In other words, they are not standing firm and strong in the face of that act by arrogance. Some reactionary countries have not yet taken a clear and decisive position with regard to this significant issue. In contrast, when some minor issues arise in the Islamic world, the telephones start ringing and expressions of support pour in from every corner. Today, however, the Islamic governments that are looking at this matter realistically and can sense the gravity of the situation are few in number, particularly in Arab countries.

The conspiracy is, in fact, a conspiracy of weakening Islam throughout Lebanon and of giving power to the Maronites with the aim of protecting Zionism and preventing the spread of Islamic movements. The only possible reaction in the face of that conspiracy is total unity between the Lebanese nation, the Muslim Lebanese nation, and various Islamic and anti-Maronite groups. Everyone must be united completely.

If disagreement is harmful and forbidden in the Islamic world, it is doubly so in Lebanon. Therefore, Shi'ites and Sunnis in Lebanon and also Shi'ite [as heard] groups in Lebanon must remember that and keep in mind that the danger in Lebanon today is not a danger which threatens one group among all the groups. It is a danger which threatens all Muslims in Lebanon. Thus far only the Syrian Government has stood against that movement, and it has done this alone.

We are very sensitive to the Lebanese issue because it is an Islamic issue. Lebanon does not have any specific connection with us, apart from the fact that there are Muslims there who are our brothers and whom we must help. Fortunately, there are great 'ulema, honorable clergy, and dear and worthy leaders in Lebanon, both Sunni and Shi'ite, who realize the truth of the matter. Just such an eminent and honorable brother is the honorable Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, who gave a very good pre-sermon speech here.

We pray for success for these brothers in the creation of unity and awareness among the Lebanese people. We ask God to keep them. And to the Lebanese nation we recommend the maintenance of unity and the prevention of enemy penetration into their ranks. Muslims opposing each other there or Shi'ite groups facing each other rather than confronting the common enemy will create an irreparable tragedy.

The last thing I will talk about involves the peace talks. Unfortunately, the talks have not advanced with the desirable progress. Our position in the talks is frank and clear. In the peace talks, the Geneva talks, in the course of what happened in Geneva or at the United Nations in New York, we adopted a position which everyone understood and which everyone approved, notwithstanding

the fact the propaganda of global arrogance does not allow that clear position and the opinions on it to be accurately reflected in the world.

In other words, that same conspiracy remains in this area as well, to a large extent, although certain ideas penetrate here and there and some topics are discussed. The exact opposite is the Iraqi postition which reveals a lack of interest in restoring peace and calm, and an inclination for war-mongering. Had that not been the case, they would have made progress much earlier through the resolution's clauses and would not have hesitated so much.

The first step in restoring peace and calm is that the forces which have penetrated into each other's territory should return to international borders. There are no if's, and's or but's about this; it is obvious. If a cease-fire is not accompanied by the withdrawal of forces, that cease-fire does not in any way herald peace or reconciliation. It does not herald lasting peace. The presence of forces beyond international borders is a sign that a state of war still exists.

Peace is quite far from that state. If the Iraqi side was really interested in peace, it would have withdrawn its forces to international borders in those first days. Then the other issues in the resolution could have been solved and resolved. Making later issues a precondition for withdrawal is a sign of making excuses, war-mongering, and an inclination for war.

Our nation has, of course, welcomed both war and peace at the appropriate times and the appropriate circumstances and will continue to do so. We showed on the battlefield that we are a brave nation that will resist. Our nation demonstrated that it is not afraid of the dangers of war. [crowd chants support]

During the peace talks, too, we have shown that we are a serious and reasonable nation and interested in peace and calm. We do not joke over a matter of such significance, that is, the question of peace or war. We are serious, rational, and steadfast about both items, as we have proven and demonstrated.

However, our previous remarks have also been proven true. We always said in the past that the slogan of peace from the Iraqi regime was voiced only for reducing pressure; it was made only from a position of weakness, not a real request or a true wish. That is clearly being proven today.

Now a date has been designated for the resumption of talks in Geneva. However, I want to announce this as the position of the Iranian nation and as the policy of the Islamic Republic: One of the first things which must be raised and which must be brought to a decisive conclusion is the issue of the withdrawal of the two sides' forces to international borders. [crowd chants support] Of course, the other clauses of the resolution must be given attention at the appropriate time. In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Lebanon's Sha'ban Speaks Before Sermons

LD2810224188 Tehran IRNA in English 1723 GMT 28 Oct 88

["Lebanese Muslim Personality Says Iranians Are Model Muslims"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 28, IRNA—Leader of the Islamic Tawhid (Unification) Movement of Lebanon Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban today stressed the Islamic unity and the need for Muslims's solidarity against the enemies' plots.

Shaykh Sha'ban speaking before the Friday prayers sermons here backed the struggle of Afghan Muslims against the occupiers, Palestinians' uprising against the Zionist regime and the campaign of Lebanese Muslims against the colonialists. "Resistance of the Iranian people has become a model for other Muslims," he said.

Referring to the responsibility of any Muslim individual to safeguard the Islamic Revolution, Sha'ban recommended against doing or saying anything which might create discord among the Muslims' ranks. Sha'ban is currently here to participate in the ceremonies commemorating the unity week (ended today).

Elsewhere he said the Iraqi regime imposed the war on the Islamic Republic in order to destroy the Islamic Revolution and dismember Iran, but he said the Islamic revolution stood firm and stable, thanks to the sacrifice of the Muslim combatants.

Velayati Returns From Syria, Comments on Talks

LD2910183688 Tehran Television Servive in Persian 1600 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who visited Syria to convey a message from President Khamene'i to President Hafiz al-Asad and also held discussions with high-ranking Syrian and Lebanese officials about recent events in Lebanon and Palestine, returned to Tehran early this morning

In an interview after his arrival to Tehran, Velayati stated: The message from Mr Khamene'i covered the latest developments in the negotiations between Iran and Iraq within the framework of Resolution No 598, as well as the need for harmony between the two friendly countries of Iran and Syria in order to take a joint position regarding the issues of Lebanon and Palestine and to organize the struggle against Israel.

Continuing with the interview, Velayati noted that he had discussed issues of Lebanon with Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and Al-Allamah Fadlallah in Tehran and that he had talked with Hafiz al-Asad, the Council of Hizballah,

and other Lebanese struggler groups, Sunni and Shi'a clergymen, and members of the Palestine National Council. He also commented on the outcome of the peace negotiations

[Begin Velayati recording] In the course of our discussions we decided that in the future, coordination and understanding among various Muslim and struggler groups in Lebanon and Palestine should be improved. Furthermore, any deviations must be prevented with the understanding that any deviation among the Lebanese strugglers will weaken the ranks of Muslims in favor of the enemies of Lebanon. The two sides have agreed that greater efforts will be made in the future to improve mutual coordination as much as possible and also coordination among the Lebanese struggler groups. [end recording]

The foreign minister further noted that the third round of talks between the Iranian and Iraqi delegations would resume on Monday 31 October with the UN secretary general attending in Geneva. He commented on the expectations of the Iranian delegation in that round of negotiations, saying:

[Begin Velayati recording] In view of the report of the military adviser of the UN secretary general, Mr Goulding, prepared in the course of his latest tour of the region, we believe that in the course of Geneva talks more attention will be paid to the issues of the withdrawal and the speeding up of the implementation of Articles 2 and 3 of the resolution. [end recording]

Montazeri Discourses on Muslim Unity, Religion

LD3010134788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Report on the speech by Ayatollah Montazeri in Qom on 29 October at meeting with general public and officials—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Grand Ayatollah Montazeri met yesterday with thousands of people from various sections of the public; officials and members of revolutionary and government institutions from various regions of the country; a large group of families of martyrs and a gathering of the Sunni people of Kordestan, on the occasion of the blessed anniversary of the birth of the exalted prophet, holy Mohammad, peace be upon him and his scion, and also the birthday of Holy Imam Ja'far Sadiq, peace be upon him.

At the gathering, the ayatollah expressed his congratulations on the occasion of the birthdays of the prophet of Islam and Imam Sadiq to all world's Muslims and Muslim compatriots. In discussing Unity Week and the blessing of the birth of the exalted prophet, peace be upon him and his scion, he stated: Throughout Islamic history, differences between Muslims has been one of the factors for their weakness and their slow progress. The enemies of Islam are aware of this fact and have tried to emphasize the ethnic, racial, and religious differences between Muslims so that they may attain their colonial objectives.

The deputy leader pointed out: When we speak of unity for Muslims in the face of enemies it does not mean that, for example, a Shi'a should, God forbid, ignore his own religion and belief, and it does not mean that he should not pursue his search, study, and propagation of his own righteous religion. It means that people of the five sects must prove their beliefs, decrees, and religion studiously without resorting to clashes, differences, turmoils, and sectarianism' they must not insult others' sacred beliefs. It must be said that the Shi'a sect, along with the other four, should become a strong fist—like five fingers of a hand—against the Zionist front and the Eastern and Western colonialists, by propagating the areas of agreement in the world.

Grand Ayatollah Montazeri noted the three aspects of human existence—the intellectual, the emotional, and the physical aspects—pointing out: A complete and all-embracing religion is one that provides decrees and positive instructions for all three aspects. Islam is such a religion. [passage omitted]

The deputy leader added: The tradition of the exalted prophet must also be sought in his holiness' sayings and actions and those of the holy imams, and that tradition must be observed. Whatever the holy imams said or did was modeled on the exalted prophet. And whatever his holiness himself said or did was in accordance with the clear commands of the holy Koran, on the basis of inspiration from and the commands of exalted God. The exalted prophet, may God's peace be upon him and his scion, never said anything or gave any command on his own behalf or on the basis of other people's ideas or thoughts.

Therefore, if we want to construct our country and our society on the basis of divine commands, we must set as our precise guidelines the sayings, actions, and tradition of the exalted prophet and of the holy imams, in all sacred ['ebadi], political, and social criteria. We must not think that the behavior and tradition of the prophet and the imams was related just to their own time. If that were the case, why does it say in the Koran that Muslims must set the prophet as their model and example? Was that intended just for the Muslims of the early days of Islam? If that is the meaning, then the (?command) of Islam will not be for all time and all ages and eras, whereas what is legitimate for Muhammad is divine legitimacy until the day of resurrection, and what is forbidden is forbidden until the day of resurrection.

The idea, which may be stated, that the religious, economic, and ethical issues of the early days of Islam and the customs of the prophet, of the lord of the pious, and of the holy imams is not practicable today is in fact to return to a denial of the shari'ah and of Islam until the day of resurrection.

He stressed: The question of exporting revolution which is also raised is not a matter of armed intervention. The aim is, rather, that if we build our country on the basis of Islam, if we make the customs of the prophet and the immaculate imams our model, and if we implement the aims, ideals, and values which have been stressed by Islam, then by virtue of that fact, our country and our revolution will become a model for other deprived countries and those countries oppressed by and subject to cruelty from the superpowers. They will choose our way in order to liberate themselves from the yoke of arrogance.

Therefore, we must try to strengthen our revolutionary system on the basis of the Constitution, which has been derived from Islamic rules and commands by experts appointed by the nation. All the country's programs, institutions, and legislation must center around the axis of the constitution which the people voted for and which has been approved by the leader of the revolution and other authorities [maraje'].

Each institution cannot do whatever it likes. If that occurs, it would be the beginning of chaos and the system would not last. The constitution, which is the product of the blood of the revolution's dear martyrs, must be made the axis of all the country's activities and programs and it should be given greater attention. It must always be the axis of the country's programs. We must not allow it to be forgotten.

Concluding his remarks, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri prayed for the victory of the fighters of Islam on various fronts thoughout the world and for the health and a long life for the imam of the ummah.

Meets With Lebanon's Sha'ban

NC3110071488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 Oct 88

[Text] The Central News Unit has reported that Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement of Lebanon, who has come to Iran on the occasion of Unity Week, met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday afternoon. Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban and the deputy leader discussed affairs pertaining to the Islamic movement in Lebanon.

Iraq Releases 25 Disabled POW's

LD3010105788 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Some 50 days after the liberation of 72 disabled Iraqi POW's by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Iraqi regime has released 25 disabled Iranian POW's. According to our correspondent, the POW's, including 8 civilians, arrived at Mehrabad airport this afternoon and were welcomed. It must be noted that so far 775 disabled and ill Iraqi POW's, all of who were military men, have been released by Iran. The Iraqi regime, however, has so far released 645 Iranian POW's, of which only some 230 have been military men.

POW's Welcomed Home

LD3010171688 Tehran IRNA in English 1658 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Tehran, Oct. 30, IRNA—A group of 25 Iranian POW's including eight border civilians kidnapped over eight years ago during the initial days of the Iraqi aggression returned home Sunday. They arrived via Turkey and were imparted a warm welcome by relatives and top military officials at Mehrabad International Airport.

Head of the POW's committee Ayatollah Mohajerani thanked the returnees and their relatives on behalf of the government. [passage omitted]

25 More Iraqi POW's Released

LD3010172288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 oct 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman announced: Following its humanitarian acts in unilaterally releasing disabled Iraqi POW's, Iran today released 25 disabled Iraqi POW's.

It should be noted that Iran informed the International Red Cross Committee of its acceptance of that committee's proposal regarding the exchange of plane-loads of disabled Iranian and Iraqi POW's. Unfortunately, due to Iraq's opposition to that proposal, it has not been carried out.

It should be pointed out that 48 days [as heard] after the release of 72 disabled Iraqi POW's by Iran, Iraq today released 17 disabled POW's and 8 civilians.

UN Delegation Visits Iraqi Kurdish Refugees

LD2810111888 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Oct 88

[Text] The delegation of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], visited the Iraqi Kurdish refugee camp in Orumiyeh. According to IRNA, the delegation visited the Iraqi refugee camps in Piranshahr yesterday afternoon and examined the problems and difficulties of the refugees, and the relief and health, food and welfare services being given to them. They also inspected the refugees' homes. The delegation also inspected the work of setting up housing units in the camps by the Islamic Republic of Iran and prepared a report on the progress of the work being carried out and the condition of the refugees.

According to this report, following extensive attacks by the Iraqi regime on residential areas of the Kurds in the north of that country and the consequent homelessness

of the Iraqi Kurds, more than 3,500 [number as heard] of them have taken sanctuary in the Islamic Republic of Iran and are now housed in camps in the province of West Azarbayjan, in the regions of Sahdasht, Piranshahr, Orumiyeh, and Khvoy. This is the second inspection of refugee camps in West Azarbayjan carried out by the UNHCR, in the past 50 days.

Over 1,000 More Kurdish Refugees Arrive
LD3010151688 Tehran IRNA in English 1507 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Orumiyeh, West Azarbayjan Prov., Oct. 30, IRNA—With the arrival of a fresh batch of 1,151 Iraqi Kurds over the past few days, the number of refugees in this border province since Iran's acceptance of U.N. Resolution 598 (July 18) has reached 36,524.

A provincial official said today that refugee camps were inspected over the past three days by teams from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the World Food Programme (WFP), who filed reports on problems facing the persecuted Iraqi Muslims.

The teams lauded the Islamic Republic for its humanitarian service to refugees which they described as above international standards, the official concluded.

Pakistan

Cabinet Reviews Election Security Situation
BK3010161188 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] A high-level meeting in Islamabad today discussed the law and order situation and arrangements made to maintain peace and harmony so elections are held in a free and fair atmosphere and without any disturbances. It also reviewed arrangements for the conduct of elections. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan presided over the meeting which was attended by the four caretaker provincial chief ministers.

It was felt that the strengthening of existing laws and the mobilizing of all uniformed personnel would have a salutary effect over the law and order situation. It was agreed that the police and paramilitary forces and wherever necessary the Armed Forces will be deployed in a coordinated manner to deal with any situation.

The meeting expressed its resolve to hold general elections on a free, fair, and impartial basis so all the citizens of the country may exercise their right of franchise without fear and coercion. All candidates, irrespective of affiliations, will have full opportunities without fear and within the framework of the law.

Yaqub Khan Leaves on Visit to Saudi Arabia
BK3010083088 Islamabad Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, left Karachi for Jeddah today on an official visit to Saudi Arabia. He will discuss with the Saudi counterpart Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal regional and international developments of common interest and bilateral relations.

Spokesman Denies Death of 5 Soldiers in Kargil
BK2910111888 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 88

[Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman says that no clash has taken place in Kargil sector and reports appearing in a section of the press that five Pakistani soldiers have been killed in a clash are completely baseless.

Sri Lanka

President, Opposition Talks End 'Without Results'
BK3010100288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0927 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] Colombo, Oct 30 (AFP)—Talks between President Junius Jayewardene and a major opposition alliance aimed at halting political killings in Sri Lanka ended Sunday without results, an opposition spokesman here said.

The third round of talks initiated by the seven-party alliance, including the main opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party, was brief and no new date was fixed for a fresh meeting, spokesman Kumar Ponnambalam said.

Mr. Jayewardene last week agreed to a key opposition demand to step down after 11 years in power and stage early parliamentary and presidential elections under a caretaker administration if Sinhalese militants accepted democracy.

The spokesman said the government expected the alliance to give an assurance that the militant Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP or People's Liberation Front) will give up violence and join the political process. "We made it very clear to the president that we were not speaking on behalf of the JVP although we put forward their views," the spokesman said, adding that the latest round of talks was "inconclusive."

"The government said it will contact us, if necessary," the spokesman said.

A 10-day government-declared truce with the JVP was due to end Sunday, but it was not immediately clear whether it had been extended or the military had resumed operations against the group.

Political analysts here said the outcome of the latest talks indicated that the JVP was unwilling to give up its violent campaign against ruling party members unless the government dissolved Parliament unconditionally. The opposition is united in demanding the unconditional dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Ponnambalam said, "I don't understand the government's attitude. We wrote the president with some responsibility. Why are they now asking for written statements from the JVP? What are they trying to say? Do they want to postpone elections? We are in touch with the JVP and we know they, like any other political party, are keen to join the mainstream."

However, some opposition sources said the JVP, which is not in the seven-party alliance but had close links with it several weeks ago, was now drifting away from it.

"Elections will be to the disadvantage of the JVP because they have no popular support except a certain military strength. It would be better for the group to force the government into a dictatorship and then get public backing for a guerrilla struggle against that regime," Vasudeva Nanayakkara, leader of the Marxist Nave Sama Samaja (New Equal Society) Party, said.

He predicted that the government may launch an all-out military operation to crush JVP resistance before staging a presidential election on December 19. "Otherwise, there cannot be elections in a situation of unrest," he added.

The JVP, which is violently opposed to a July 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka ethnic peace pact, has been accused of killing more than 500 government supporters, left-wing opponents and security personnel since then.

Party Leader Willing To Share Power With LTTE

BK3010035688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Oct 88

[Text] The leader of the EPRLF in Sri Lanka, Mr Varadharajah Perumal, says even at this stage his party is willing to share power with the LTTE and others provided they give up the path of violence and join the democratic process. In an interview to our correspondent, S. Robert, in Colombo, he said the LTTE need not be suspicious about this offer as his party is prepared to do anything to convince them. Mr Perumal said restoration of peace and democracy is the most urgent need of the hour. His party wants to free people from the atmosphere of fear created by the LTTE and others in the Northeastern Province.

Referring to the provincial council elections, he said barring large public meetings, all other methods of election campaigning are being adopted by the contesting parties.

Indian Forces Kill 4 'Terrorists' in North, East

BK2810121388 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1124 GMT 28 Oct 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 28 (LANKAPUVATH)—Four terrorists were killed, 1 injured and 13 apprehended by the Indian Peacekeeping Force (IPKF) in separate incidents in northern and eastern Sri Lanka, yesterday.

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that LTTE terrorists threw a grenade at an IPKF patrol at Akkaraipattu in the Ampara-Batticaloa sector, yesterday.

In the counter attack by Indian troops, three terrorists were killed. The sources said that two of them were indentified as Kumar Sudath and Jabeer alias Agasthi.

At Muttur in the Trincomalee sector, Anadanage, a hard-core terrorist, was killed by Indian troops, yesterday. The troops also captured a terrorist indentified as Albert with a hand grenade in the same area.

Indian troops rounded up five terrorists in Kantalai, yesterday.

A report from the Jaffna sector states that a terrorist was injured in an exchange of fire between an Indian patrol and terrorists in Kankesanthurai.

A hard-core terrorist Arivalagan belonging to S. Surali's group was apprehended in Polikandy, yesterday.

In the Batticaloa sector, a terrorist named Kirupakaran alias Acha was captured at Ondachchimadam and five others were caught by Indian forces in Mandur, yesterday.

'Subversives' Attack Police Station, Kill 4

BK2910114888 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1036 GMT 29 Oct 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 29 (LANKAPUVATH)—Three policemen and a homeguard were killed in an attack on the police station, Padukka, 20 miles southeast of Colombo at 1845 hours (local time) yesterday.

Official sources told LANKAPUVATH that a group of approximately 20 subversives firing automatic weapons had attacked the Padukka police station. The subversives had also used locally made hand grenades in the attack.

The sources further said that two others, a police constable and a homeguard, received gunshot injuries. A repeater shot gun and a shot gun had been removed by the subversives.